

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

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### BIRTHS.

At Seymour Terrace, on the 10th inst., the wife of Captain BATHURST, of the Douglas steamer *Thales*, of a son. [2576]

On the 13th of December, at 3, West Terrace, the wife of HARRY WILSON, Barque "Stanfield," of a daughter. [2628]

### MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. F. Colbold, JOHN BYRON SCOTT, to MARY ELIZABETH MILLAR. [2612]

On the 12th of November, 1895, at Milan, Chev. ERNESTO GHISI, Acting Consul for Italy, Shanghai, on leave, to LINA RIVA, eldest daughter of CARLO and VALENTINA RIVA, Mazza.

On the 7th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. C. Champneys Irwine, M.A., WILLIAM COPE, to EMILY MARY, youngest daughter of the late J. COLGAN, of Shanghai.

### DEATH.

At 2, Ningpo Road, Shanghai, on the 11th of December, 1895, PAUL SAINTE MARIE MIGNARD, aged 54½ years.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 8th November arrived, per M. M. steamer *Sydney*, on the 11th December (33 days); the English mail of the 15th November arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, on the 16th December (31 days); and the American mail of 21st November arrived, per P. M. steamer *Coptic*, on the 18th December (27 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Hongkong Regatta was held on the 12th and 13th inst.

It is reported that the Russian fleet intends making Kyao-chau Bay its headquarters this winter.

Fears are entertained for the steamer *Bonnington*, which left Yokohama for Moji on the 3rd inst. and has not since been heard of.

Mr. Clement F. R. Allen assumed charge of H.B.M. Consulate at Foochow on the 6th instant, Mr. Mansfield having gone home.

Count Ofirni, Italian Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo, has been promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

According to the Shanghai native papers, further victories have been achieved by the Imperial forces over the Mohammedan rebels.

The first general meeting of the Lion Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, was held at Shanghai on the 10th inst.

Another emute took place at Seoul on the 28th November, but the premature discovery of the plans of the conspirators resulted in the defeat of the plot.

Two Portuguese men-of-war have arrived at Sourabaya for repair from Timor. They bring news of the suppression of the rebellion in the Portuguese section of that island.

According to Foochow advices, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the Viceroy Pien has selected the expectant Taotai Yen K'ai (a Manchou) to go to Singapore and other southern ports where wealthy Chinese abound, in order to induce them to take up the management, on a commercial basis, of the Foochow arsenal and dockyards.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held at Tokyo on the 1st inst., when the proposed extension of the company's service to Europe, America, and Australia was again discussed and unanimously agreed upon. The preliminary arrangements are now being made, and it is proposed when these are completed to commence the service to Europe with six steamers.

From authoritative information that has reached us, we learn that it is practically decided that the contracts for building the ten men-of-war by which the Japanese navy is to be increased will all go to English firms, remarks the *Kobe Chronicle*. Our contemporary also hears that English firms will supply the whole of the machinery and gear for the enlargement of the docks at Sasebo and Kure that is contemplated.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 14th inst., when the military contribution question was further discussed. The unofficials opposed the vote on the ground that the municipal revenue should be exempted from the charge of 17½ per cent., but they were defeated by the official majority. Other interesting questions were also discussed at the meeting, including the action of the Government with regard to the Sanitary Board.

At Shanghai on the 11th inst. Captain Winslowe, of H.M.S. *Spartan*, Lieut. Baker-Baker, and several sailors were decorated with medals by Miss Jamieson, daughter of the British Acting Consul-General, for services in H.M.S. *Brisk* at Witu in 1890 on the West Coast of Africa.

A Havas telegram of the 10th inst. states that the Council has fixed the Tonkin loan at eighty millions, with a maximum interest of three and a half per cent., repayable in sixty years, and with a guarantee by France. Railways will be built from Hanoi to Phulangthuong and from Langson to Dongdang and the Phulangthuong-Langson line will be reconstructed. A later telegram states that the loan has been submitted to the Chamber. Forty-one millions will be used for the discharge of existing debts and the remainder for public works.

We (*China Gazette*) are informed that as the result of the efforts of M. Gerard, the French Minister at Peking, to enforce the protection of French and other missionaries under his care, the following has been achieved. In Szechuen, twenty-one mandarins, great and small, have been degraded or cashiered; nine of the leaders in the riots of May and June have been executed. In Thibet difficulties have been settled at Mosgruon, Bathang, Litang, Bonga Valley, and Yerkalo. In Koungtheou the difficulties have been settled which arose at Suyang and Tsen-yi.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 10th inst. says: There was a large attendance of Imuris shareholders at the meeting at the Shanghai Club yesterday, and a practical resolution was passed to raise a subscription defence fund of 10 Mexican cents per share, or under as means allow, for the purpose of defending at law any shareholder attacked by the attorney of the liquidator. Any shareholder who was prevented by any cause from attending the meeting is requested to send his name and the number of shares he holds to the Committee of the Imuris Defence Fund, care of the Club, and his name will be added to the list of subscribers.

On her recent visit to Saigon H.M.S. *Mercury* made a mistake in one of her salutes, giving the officer in command of the port nine guns only instead of eleven. The mistake was remedied as soon as it was pointed out, the correct salute being fired. The *Progress Commercial* remarks that the mistake was evidently accidental and not an unnatural one. The senior naval officer used to be a Captain under the orders of the Admiral commanding the squadron in the Far East. For several years, however, this officer has had the local rank of an Admiral, being in command of the Cochin-China division, but the English, our contemporary remarks, did not appear to be aware of the change. In 1888 a similar mistake was made by a Siamese man-of-war with the Crown Prince on board. Her commander was a Dane and he did not appear willing to fire the salute over again. He was politely asked to comply with the international regulations on the subject and he was made to understand, by steam being got up on a couple of torpedo boats, that it was intended to exact this reparation. The salute was then repeated with a bad grace and with unfortunate results to the Siamese, for during the firing a shell on board exploded, causing a serious accident. The Siamese quickly got up their anchor and steamed away.



## REFORM IN CHINA.

It would appear, from the memorial got up and signed by upwards of a thousand of the *chue-jen* to the Emperor KWANG SU, just before the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between China and Japan, that there are after all some would-be reformers in the Central Kingdom. This remarkable document, a translation of which has been reprinted in our columns from our Shanghai morning contemporary, not only strongly urged the continuance of hostilities, but boldly recommended a long series of reforms, the adoption of half of which would revolutionise China. The programme was exceedingly comprehensive, and embraced such material improvements as the establishment of a disciplined army, the construction of railways, the opening of mines, the formation of Banks and Post Offices. It also suggested the foundation of colleges, schools and public libraries, agricultural reforms, schools for technical training, provision for the indigent, the establishment of newspapers and magazines, and a reform in the system of education. Finally it advocated a system of religious instruction, in the tenets of CONFUCIUS, in order to arrest the development of foreign religions, and that officials should be sent to travel abroad to acquire knowledge of foreign countries. It also suggested, in a rudimentary way, the establishment of something in the nature of a representative body, elected by the people, to discuss public affairs with the Emperor at Peking.

The last is a rather vague suggestion, the mere adumbration of a representative assembly perhaps, but the idea is there, and shows that in the minds of this thousand scholars some notion of legislation by representatives of the people is simmering. The fact is hopeful, possibly promising, but it would be idle for the friends of China to build much upon such an evidence of life in the dry rot of the body politic. Patriotism of a very conservative type is at the bottom of the memorial. The desire to see the disgrace inflicted upon the nation by the valour and ability of Japan wiped out is the moving spring that has impelled these *chue-jen* to so far abandon all their traditions and set aside their prejudices as to advocate the adoption of a programme that we may readily believe conflicts with some of their most carefully cherished beliefs and that if carried into effect would shatter their dearest illusions to pieces for ever. The dislike of the foreigner is patent through the memorial; the proposed adoption of so many institutions of foreign origin in nowise modifies the spirit of antagonism against the Western peoples. Foreigners are alluded to as "the barbarous nations" and the "barbarians," and it is suggested that with the aid of Confucianism they would be able to civilise the barbarian. There is thus, it will be seen, little appreciation of the source from whence the reforms proposed are to be drawn. The educated Chinese—that is to say, the Chinese who are saturated with the lore of their sages, and especially of CONFUCIUS—can see nothing to admire in the learning of Western countries, and only under the dire pressure of necessity can be brought to recognise the policy of acquiring the scientific knowledge admittedly possessed by the foreign devils. From the attitude of their own fancied mental superiority the Chinese look down with supercilious contempt upon those outside barbarians who are uninstructed in their classics and have had the misfortune to belong to "another nation." Of course there is a comical side to this dense conceit, but the

serious side is the impassable wall of separation it has been built up between the Chinese and foreigners.

It is to be feared that any step in the direction of progress and reform likely to be initiated will be terribly handicapped by this peculiar illusion held by the Chinese literates, and which is more or less an article of faith among the mass of the people of the immense superiority of China over all other lands and of the Chinese over all other peoples. If for a moment, moved thereto by an overpowering sense of the danger to which China is exposed by her weakness, the ruling class consent to the introduction of reforms and improvements there is always the danger of an almost immediate reaction. No sooner has an Imperial Decree been issued authorising the survey for a railway or the construction of a section of the proposed line, than some Censor or influential official is sure to launch a spirited memorial directed against it. For instance, although the Emperor and his Council are for the moment favourable to the extension of railways in various parts of the Empire, LI PING-HENG, the Governor of Shantung, an influential man renowned for the purity of his administration, rushes into the breach with a petition against the innovation so strongly worded and argued out that it is alleged to have produced a sudden and rapid cooling of the enthusiasm of Peking officials in the matter, and may have a retarding effect upon the progress of railway construction. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor KWANG SU, who is said to have been favourable at one time to outspoken language on the part of officials, has lately shown great and marked intolerance of criticism of the acts of the Imperial family, and has banished two of the Vice-Presidents of the Boards of Civil Appointments and Revenue respectively for the use of what he terms disparaging language when referring to the conduct of the Empress Dowager. The Censors are in theory encouraged to denounce abuses or to criticise any policy which may seem to them opposed to the interests of the state, but as a matter of fact their liberty to speak out soon ceases if they fall foul of any member of the Imperial family or of any potential Minister. The present administration consists of a number of colossal shams, and it is to be feared that all schemes of reform, no matter how promising, are really at bottom more or less wanting in honesty and reality.

## THE OPENING OF CHINA AND THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Although England for the last half-century has been consistently working for the opening up and progress of China, now that the importation of machinery is permitted and an industrial development seems to be at last setting in the movement is not hailed with universal satisfaction, there being some narrow minded pessimists who foresee in it the destruction of English trade with the Far East. With cheap labour and modern machinery will not China, it is asked, be able to supply herself and surrounding countries with the articles that have hitherto been imported from Europe, and then what chance will the manufacturers of Lancashire have? The answer is that the more wealthy and more progressive a country becomes the greater its foreign trade. Changing conditions will call for adaptation on the part of manufacturers and merchants, but if China really sets about the development of her vast resources and in-

dustrial capabilities her foreign trade will increase rapidly and indefinitely and may even overtake that of the Great Indian Empire. If any reply were wanted to the doleful prognostications that are sometimes heard none better could be given than a reference to India, where there is also cheap labour and where modern machinery has for many years past been in full work under skilled direction. In that country we find that side by side with internal development and increase in her producing powers there has been an increase also in her imports of foreign goods. The same thing is seen in Japan. But it may be said that this is merely temporary, that the imports of machinery may for a time more than make up for the decline in the imports of other goods, but that as soon as the Asiatic countries have fully equipped themselves for the industrial struggle the advantage they possess in cheap labour will render them independent of Europe. But the competition of cheap labour is no new thing for England. Wages on the Continent have always been lower than in England, but English industry has been able to hold its own notwithstanding, and it will be able to do the same in regard to cheap Asiatic labour. Our interest is most decidedly to see China rich and prosperous, not poor and stagnant. A reference to a table showing British exports to foreign countries will at once prove this. Even little Belgium, with its six million inhabitants, with an industrial organisation scarcely inferior to that of England, is a better customer for English goods than China, with its three hundred millions. The United States, the wealthiest and most progressive country in the world, is a customer for English goods to the extent of over forty millions sterling, Germany takes nearly thirty millions, France over twenty millions, Holland over fifteen millions, Belgium about twelve millions, and near the bottom of the list comes China with less than ten millions. The more China progresses the more wants she will develop, the more money she will have to spend, and the greater will be her imports.

## THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The most important subject dealt with at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday was the vote for the military contribution, though it can perhaps hardly be called the most interesting, as the result was a foregone conclusion. The duty of the un-officials to oppose the vote was plain and they had no difficulty in marshalling facts and figures to demonstrate the injustice of the demand that has been made upon the colony. None of the official members had a word to say in defence of it and presumably their sympathies were with the opposition, but they were required by their position to support the vote, which was consequently carried by the official majority. The colony will now be able to realise its loss in hard cash as well as in good government by not having a Municipal Council. Had such a Council been in existence, with its own revenue, as in the Straits Settlements, the Imperial Government would never have dreamt of levying a percentage on that revenue for military purposes. The local Government, however, appear to be as strongly opposed as ever to the granting of local representation, whether in the form of an increase in the number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council or the establishment of a Municipal Council. The Hon. T. H.



WHITEHEAD brought up the subject again on Saturday, moving a reduction of \$100 in the vote for the Colonial Secretary's department in order to submit that "the Council and the community are now entitled to know what has been done by the Government in connection with the petition dated May, 1894, and presented to the House of Commons in March last, praying for reform in the constitution of the local Government." He found no seconder, however, and consequently the matter dropped. With what Mr. WHITEHEAD said with regard to the necessity of reform we think the whole community will agree, but it was a mistake in tactics and taste for the hon. member to bring in remarks alleged to have been made by the Colonial Secretary in private conversation. Mr. LOCKHART categorically denies that he ever made such remarks, and on the question of fact therefore there is no more to be said; but assuming that he had made the statement attributed to him, it is hardly in accordance with recognised rules that conversation at a private dinner or in the Club should be used as a weapon of public attack against a political opponent. That Mr. LOCKHART hopes his elaborate memorandum may have the effect of completely quashing the petition and all chance of its success we think there can be no doubt, his views on the subject being well known, and in friendly conversation he may have said as much, but it would argue a vainglorious and offensively conceited disposition for him to go about boasting of its effect as a certainty, and he denies that he has done so. In reporting a conversation it is generally found that some little turn is unconsciously given to it by the narrator; and when it is passed from mouth to mouth the deviation from verbal accuracy increases, in this way the report that Mr. WHITEHEAD has heard and repeated to the Council may be accounted for, but independently of the question of accuracy it was a mistake to bring it forward.

#### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

One satisfactory feature of Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council was the support the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD received from all his unofficial colleagues in his motion to reduce the vote for the Governor's salary by \$100 as a protest against the action of the Government in regard to the Sanitary Board and the protracted delay in reconstructing the Board upon a proper basis. This support was the more gratifying inasmuch as it was not altogether expected. It was understood that at the secret meetings of the Council last year the hon. gentlemen had allowed themselves to be beguiled into an attitude of hostility to the Sanitary Board; but, however that may be, they have now formally expressed their disapproval of the action taken by the Government. It is true they did not support Mr. WHITEHEAD by speaking in favour of his motion, but they voted for it, which is more to the purpose, though we would have been glad had they given expression to their opinions in words, so that the colony might have known precisely what those opinions were and how far the reports as to what transpired at the secret meetings last year were well or ill founded. Whatever vacillation or weakness there may have been at that time, the unofficials have now come into line on the subject, and in submitting the Appropriation Bill for Her Majesty's approval the Governor will no doubt consider it his duty to report to the

Secretary of State that the unofficials were unanimous in supporting a nominal reduction in His Excellency's salary as a protest against his action with regard to the Sanitary Board.

It is a pity the unofficial members did not give Mr. WHITEHEAD the same support in his motion for a nominal reduction of the Colonial Surgeon's salary as a protest against the offensive remarks made by that official with regard to the Sanitary Board in his last annual report. Possibly they thought the matter too paltry to call for serious notice or that the offence should be overlooked in view of Dr. AYRES's long service and personal popularity. In any case it would have been well if they had explained their reasons. The remarks to which Mr. WHITEHEAD drew attention were most offensive and unjustifiable and, we think, called for some formal censure. Other reports have appeared in recent years to which exception might also be taken, though not on precisely the same grounds as Dr. AYRES's, and it might be well if the Government issued a circular to the heads of departments directing that their official reports should be confined to a plain business-like account of the work of their departments, with such practical suggestions as they may deem necessary, and that irrelevant discussions on things in general should be avoided. In the Chinese Customs Service the Commissioners are required to limit the length of their annual reports to a certain number of pages and the question whether a similar rule should not be applied to the heads of departments in Hongkong seems worthy of consideration, on special reports particular subjects being permitted when circumstances call for them.

In any case reports such as the Colonial Surgeon's last one are to be deprecated. The remarks complained of were the more offensive coming from the source they did, for in the matter of public sanitation Dr. AYRES is the last man who should throw stones. Personally he was one of the most popular men in the colony and his kindly attention was much appreciated by those members of the Service who were entitled to his attendance as their physician, but as regards measures of public health the colony has little to thank him for. When he was appointed to the colony he made an inspection of its slums, as in duty bound, wrote a report which was by the nature of the case sensational, and on the reputation he made thereby he seemed content to rest. The Tung Wah Hospital was under his inspection, but last year cases of plague had been coming into that establishment for a long time before he became aware of it, and thus a formidable epidemic which might possibly have been stamped out had it been attacked as soon as it made its appearance was allowed to gain a firm footing. And it is Dr. AYRES, with a record like that, who attacks the Sanitary Board. He was himself a member of the Board, but the reports of the proceedings of that body do not disclose any effort on his part to promote its usefulness or to secure for it the powers that were necessary for its efficiency.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—It is understood that the Society of Philatelists in London are not including the stamps of certain places in their lists, for the alleged reason that the stamps are only made to supply collectors. Foochow is mentioned as amongst the number of these places! How it would astonish the secretary of this Society to see the mass of mail matter, correspondence, papers, circulars, and parcels piled up in our post-office on the arrival or departure of any steamer. Happily we are quite independent of philatelists.

#### INTERPELLATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(14th December.)

The wrong application of a principle should not be allowed to blind us to the intrinsic merits of the principle itself. This reflection is suggested by certain comments that have been made on the line taken up by the Government with regard to the questions of which notice was given by the Hon. E. R. BELILIOS at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. One of those questions was ruled to be irregular in form because it introduced matter of argument. Mr. BELILIOS wants to know why salt water is not used for the flushing of the drains, and he wished to embody in the question an expression of opinion that the stench from the drains are daily becoming worse. Such an expression of opinion is unnecessary for the purpose of explaining the question or eliciting an answer to it, and it may further be contended that it is not supported by fact. It is a matter in which every one may appeal to his own sense of smell, but our own impression is that the stench, although had enough in all conscience, are not daily becoming worse, and that they are very much less offensive than they were say fifteen years ago. We give that merely as an individual opinion and in the consciousness that the observation and recollection on which it is founded may be held by others to be mistaken. But however that may be, it is clear that Mr. BELILIOS's question introduced debatable matter and to that extent was out of order. From the report of what transpired in the Legislative Council it might be inferred that the question was ruled out altogether, but as a matter of fact it was entered in the order book after the last clause had been struck out and, we believe, will be duly asked and answered at the meeting to-day.

The point to which we wish to direct attention, however, is the contention that the Legislative Council of Hongkong is not bound by parliamentary usage. That would be rather a dangerous and injudicious position for the unofficials to take up, because if they decline to be bound by parliamentary usage the official side may likewise decline to be so bound and the privileges of free and open debate might at any time be curtailed by the exercise of the autocratic powers of the Governor. It might be well, for the sake of placing the matter beyond all dispute, if a clause were introduced into the standing rules providing that on points not expressly provided for in those rules the rules and usage of the House of Commons should be followed as far as practicable; but we have always understood that to be a universally recognised, though perhaps in most cases unwritten, rule in all legislative assemblies in the British empire. It is a healthy sign to find the officials studying "May on Parliament," that being the standard authority on the subject, and it is to be hoped they will continue to do so and be as ready to conform themselves to the procedure they will find laid down there as they are to enforce it on the unofficial members; but not very long ago the Colonial Secretary and the then Acting Attorney-General united their forces to prevent Mr. BELILIOS speaking on a Bill before the Council when he was clearly in order both according to the standing rules of the Council and "May on Parliament." It is the Governor's duty to see that the proceedings of the Council are conducted fairly, and, having regard to the relative positions and strength of the respective parties, if and



special indulgence is to be shown it should be towards the unofficials and not the officials. The powers of the latter are so large that it is desirable they should be kept strictly within bounds, whereas the unofficials, having only the faintest semblance of rights and powers, might fairly be allowed a little latitude. It would be well, however, for the unofficials to make themselves acquainted with the rules and ask as few favours as possible.

So far as Mr. BELLIOS's question is concerned, the hon. gentleman might perhaps contend that he was not really out of order, because in the House of Lords members are not only allowed to introduce debatable matter into questions but are also allowed to make a speech when asking them, as a reference to May on Parliament will show; but the rule that prevails in the House of Commons is the more sensible one and in legislative assemblies in the colonies the usage of the lower house we believe is generally taken as a guide rather than that of the upper house. If Mr. BELLIOS, instead of bringing the matter forward as a question, had proposed a resolution on the subject, to the effect that in the opinion of the Council it was desirable salt water should be used for flushing the drains, he would have been able to say all that he wished without affording the official side any opportunity of closing his mouth by reference to parliamentary precedents. The same remark applies to many of the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD's questions, the subject matter of which could be better dealt with in the form of a resolution. The only objection to that course is that a question may be put independently, whereas a resolution requires a seconder, and Mr. WHITEHEAD often has to fight single handed.

#### HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary, in reply to the Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, stated that as at present advised the Government considers the cost of pumping sea water up to the higher levels for the purpose of washing out the drains prohibitive, and that, even if funds were available, it would be more advisable to use them for the purpose of still further increasing the water supply from Tytam or Pokfulam, a subject which is engaging the attention of the Government. With an adequate supply of fresh water there would of course be no object in pumping up sea water for flushing purposes, but we know that in the sea we have an unfailing supply, while it is not so clear that the fresh water supply can at any reasonable cost be so far increased as to place us entirely beyond the risk of scarcity. The storage capacity at Pokfulam might easily be increased, but this year there has hardly been sufficient rain to fill even the present reservoir. It may be said that on the doctrine of chances we need not expect another summer so dry as the last one for a long time to come, but on the other hand we might have a succession of such summers, and it is a maxim with water and drainage engineers that provision should be made for the extremes of the known data, that is, that the drainage system should be adapted to carry off the flood waters of the greatest known rainfall and that the water supply should suffice to carry the consumers through the longest known drought. Increasing the storage capacity at Pokfulam, while affording relief in ordinary years, would be of little use in exceptionally dry years. The same considerations apply

to Tytam, except that there the supply might be augmented by pumping from the stream which joins the Tytam stream below the dam. That, no doubt, would afford considerable relief, but would not place the colony beyond the risk of having to submit to an intermittent service during the winter months, for the population, it must be remembered, is rapidly increasing, and the increased demands for water for domestic and industrial purposes will soon overtake any moderate increase in the supply and leave us in much the same position as at present. In his report on the progress of the Tytam waterworks in 1885, in which a complete history of the water question was given, Mr. J. M. PRICE, the Surveyor-General at that time, stated that the surveys made before the Tytam works were decided upon showed that there were only three valleys whence any winter supply could be caught and impounded in quantities sufficient to entitle such valleys even to consideration as possible sites for sources of supply. These were the Pokfulam, Aberdeen, and Tytam valleys. But this year's experience has shown that the storage capacity at Pokfulam is nearly sufficient and at Tytam more than sufficient for the minimum rainfall and though at Tytam the supply might be augmented by the means already indicated, it could not be increased to an extent commensurate with the needs of the colony. It is not increased storage capacity at the present reservoirs that is required, therefore, but new sources of supply, and it is probable that before very long the facilities afforded by the Aberdeen valley will have to be taken advantage of, though the supply there is not so large as at Tytam and the elevation of the bed of the valley places engineering difficulties in the way of leading the water into the town. Taking the most favourable view of the possibilities of fresh water supply, then, it would seem that the colony, with its rapidly growing population, must always be exposed to periods of scarcity, when the intermittent service will have to be resorted to, thereby causing the drains to become offensive and leaving the city to a large extent at the mercy of fire unless sea water be used. The building of tanks above the level of the city to which water could be pumped from the harbour, so as to afford a constant supply for drain flushing and fire extinction, seems therefore a very necessary work, unless Mr. COOPER can present a much more favourable report of the possibilities of fresh water storage than Mr. PRICE did. As for the question of funds, which the Colonial Secretary referred to, that might be met by the establishment of a Municipal Council, which would find ways and means of carrying out all necessary works. The saving that might be effected by dispensing with the services of a number of officials would go a long way towards paying interest on the expenditure, and if it becomes a question of having sweet drains and protection from fire or a small army of highly paid officials there can be no hesitation as to the choice that ought to be made.

The *Japan Gazette* referring to the battle of Trafalgar and the recent disaster to the *Edgar's* launch says:—There was only one British warship in that splendid engagement which lost in action a greater number of men killed than the *Edgar* lost by this one accident. It will have to be classed with such fatalities as the sinking of the *Eurydice*, the *Captain*, the *Royal George*, and *Victoria*. The history of the British navy seems unfortunately to be replete with such episodes. War apparently is less deadly than the elements.

#### HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

##### THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Prior to the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday morning a meeting of the Finance Committee was held in the Council Chamber to discuss the question of the military contribution, which had been postponed from the previous meeting in order to give the unofficial members an opportunity of further considering it. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary) presided, and all the members were present.

The CHAIRMAN—At the last meeting of the Finance Committee it was decided to recommend all the items of the Appropriation Bill for 1896 with the exception of one, namely, the item Military Expenditure amounting to \$440,215, and it was also decided to hold another meeting of the Finance Committee to-day in order that the unofficial members of the Council might have an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject of the military contribution. I shall be glad to hear whatever the unofficial members have to say on the point. I think it will perhaps suit your convenience if I put the item to the vote. The question is that the item "Military expenditure"—\$440,215—be recommended to the Council. Those of that opinion say "Aye"—(cries of "Aye" from the official members); those of the contrary opinion "No."

Hon. C. P. CHATER—Sir, the question which is now before us is one that has engaged a good deal of our attention every year when it has been brought up. When it was proposed that the military contribution should be raised from £20,000 to £40,000 exchange was comparatively high and the amount to be paid in dollars by this colony was therefore not excessive, and consequently the vote was passed without much difficulty; but ever since then exchange has been steadily falling, and it only needs to look at the sums we have paid for the years between 1891 and 1895 to see how this burden has increased, a burden against which we have constantly protested. The result of our representations was that the Colonial Office agreed to reconsider the matter, the outcome of their deliberations being that it was settled that the Crown colonies should be called upon to defray this contribution by paying a certain fixed percentage of their revenue. In the case of Singapore and Hongkong the rate fixed was 17½ per cent.—a far larger percentage than is expected from any other Crown colony, but even between these two there is a marked difference, inasmuch as in the case of Singapore the municipal revenue is exempted from this tax, whilst in the case of Hongkong it is proposed to include it. We have represented this matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but, I regret, apparently without avail, as will be seen from his despatch which is now before us; and, moreover, we are given to understand that this vote must be passed to-day without any modification whatever, whether the unofficial members like it or not, by means of the official majority. Let me point out to you, sir, that, though we have always maintained that the increased contribution of £40,000 was too large for the colony to afford, and that therefore we have been driven into debt to meet the expenses for what are essential to us, namely, our public buildings, and have further thereby been prevented from proceeding with the erection of other necessary buildings, some of which are urgently needed, yet now if we pay what is demanded of us, namely, 17½ per cent. on our gross revenue, we shall actually be contributing more than the equivalent of £40,000 at the average rate of exchange ruling this year. Thus this new plan, instead of decreasing our burden increases it, and it will grow far more onerous as the colony expands and our revenues are thereby augmented. Then again, Sir, with regard to the debts contracted, of which I have spoken, surely, as his Excellency justly pointed out in his despatch to the Secretary of State, it is only equitable that the first charge on the revenue we derive from the buildings we erected by means of these borrowed moneys should be their upkeep, the payment of the interest on the loans, and the formation of a sinking fund by means



of which they may hereafter be liquidated. This appears so obvious that it seems strange that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should have absolutely ignored this argument in the despatch which we are now discussing. When I come to the arguments he uses in justification of his refusal to accede to our demands I must say that I do not find them very cogent; he simply seems to raise points of detail which do not affect the principle we advocate. In our letter to you of the 23rd August, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by his Excellency the Governor, we did not go into the question of the amount of our municipal revenue, nor of the items of which it was to be composed. Matters of detail, such as whether the pawnbrokers and spirit licences are to be included in general or in municipal revenue, could be easily adjusted between the home and Colonial Governments, without in any way affecting the principle by which we stand, namely, that our municipal revenue should, like that of Singapore, be exempted from this tax and devoted to our local requirements. I now come to another charge on the revenues of the colony, which I may safely say is virtually a further increase of the military contribution. I refer to the expenses for barrack services, of which the Imperial Government has decided that we shall pay one third. This means a further contribution from us, over and above the 17½ per cent. we are paying on our gross revenue, of \$40,000 per annum for the next ten years, or a total cost of \$400,000. What besides we may have to pay, if the political situation becomes more critical, and we are called upon to provide quarters for an increased number of troops, we cannot say, but even as it is it will readily be seen from the figures I will proceed to give you what a heavy load of taxation the Imperial Government is laying on this colony by means of the military contribution and its concomitants. In 1890 our contribution was £20,000, and we paid the Imperial Government \$121,897; in 1891 when it was doubled to £40,000, and as I stated just now when exchange was comparatively high, we paid \$254,211; in 1892 the sum of £40,000 had risen to £267,182; in 1893 to \$297,873; in 1894 to \$371,647; and in 1895 it is estimated by yourselves to amount to \$384,000. In 1896 the 17½ per cent. now demanded from us on gross revenue exclusive of land sales, as estimated by the Colonial Secretary, will amount to \$388,000—larger than the largest sum we have yet paid to the Imperial Government; and for barrack services we have the addition of \$40,000, of which I have already spoken, giving a total of \$428,000; or exclusive of land sales on a gross revenue of \$2,218,360. Deducting from this the municipal revenue, as estimated by the hon. the Colonial Treasurer, of \$744,130, there is left a sum of \$1,474,230, or say \$428,000 on \$1,474,230, or over 29 per cent. instead of 17½ per cent. With these remarks I now propose the following amendment:—"That this vote be reduced to 17½ per cent. of the general revenue of the colony, less the proceeds of land sales and less the municipal revenue, the items of which this latter shall be composed to be adjusted between the Imperial and the Colonial Governments."

Hon. Ho Kai—I beg to second the amendment.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I support, Mr. Chairman, all that the senior unofficial member has said, and I wish to make a few remarks. I heartily concur in everything he has said, and I cordially support him in the statement he has placed before us. Hongkong has been alluded to by former Governors as the third shipping port in the world, and there is no doubt an enormous mail traffic. It often happens that two mails leave here in one day, and one or two arrive. There is not accommodation in our Post Office for the handling of such vast mail traffic. It is totally unsuitable and absolutely inadequate for the requirements of the day. Our Post Office is a disgrace to the colony, and I should strongly recommend the Sanitary Board officials to inspect it on a busy day. The report would in all probability condemn it on sanitary grounds. The Supreme Court House and Land Office are in a tumble-down condition, absolutely unsuitable, so old and so bad as to be practically beyond repair. The Harbour Master's Office is no

better, and is unworthy of the colony. In the Estimates now before us I see on page 44 against item No. 33 the urgently necessary buildings referred to, and that they are estimated to cost \$650,000. They cannot be proceeded with owing to want of funds and must be kept in abeyance. Our municipal rates are derived largely from productive public works, and the said works have been built with borrowed money, which borrowings and debt have not yet been paid. The first charge upon the net earnings of productive public works built with borrowed money is clearly the interest on the borrowings and contributions to a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption and repayment of the relative loans. It would be fair and reasonable that the colony should be allowed to use the balance of the net earnings from this source for the payment of a share of the cost of administering further necessary public offices. The military contribution fixed upon some years ago at £40,000 is payable in gold, and with exchange ever on the decline the burden has grown heavier and is now excessive. Yet instead of getting relief from the new arrangement the burden is to be increased. The Imperial Government propose to annex 17½ per cent. of our municipal rates for Imperial purposes, and make us pay for a share of the cost of barrack accommodation required for Imperial interests, not colonial needs. This is a most arbitrary and inequitable proposal, and must have been arrived at under some misconception. If enforced it will cause the most grave injustice to the future welfare of the colony. We have a just right to claim and insist that the colony's contribution should be, as in Singapore, in a fixed ratio to annual revenue, less municipal rates and land sales. The colony should not be called upon to contribute towards the cost of barracks, as the increased garrison is required for Imperial purposes, not colonial needs. 17½ per cent. on the revenue less municipal rates and land sales ought to be a fixed charge upon the colony in full of all contributions to Imperial purposes. Singapore has been placed on this basis, while Ceylon is asked to pay 7½ per cent. and Mauritius 5 per cent.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS—Mr. Chairman, having stated our case fully in our letter to you on the 23rd August last, and after the remarks made by the hon. members opposite, I feel that I have very little to say in support of the amendment that has just been proposed and seconded by the hon. members opposite. I have perused the despatch of the Secretary of State with much regret, as it seems to me to indicate not so much the inability as the indisposition to meet the views of the colony in any way. Had the right hon. gentleman taken exception to certain portions of the revenue being regarded as municipal, and deducted these from the portion that we have asked to have exempted from this 17½ per cent. to be levied as military contribution, in all probability the Council would have been unanimously content with such a compromise; but he simply makes the percentage leviable on the whole revenue without any exception. I cannot regard this as equitable when compared with the treatment accorded to the Straits Settlements, which being a producing colony is in a better position to pay a steady contribution than this non-productive island. Here the revenue is drawn almost entirely from municipal taxes, and from taxes (which I am sorry to see, there is a tendency to increase) on the trade of the port. I confess that I am surprised to find the present Secretary of State, whose special policy was to have been the promotion of the trade of the colonies, adhering to the demand proposed by the noble lord his predecessor, which is calculated to curtail our revenue and indirectly to arrest the growth of the colony's progress. I note that from the dictum of the Secretary of State there is no appeal, and all that we, the Unofficial Members of Council, can do is to protest by our vote. Therefore, I propose to record my sense of what I cannot but regard as an injustice upon the taxpayers of this colony. With these remarks, sir, I will support the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN—The actual question before the Committee is that we recommend that this item be recommended, but I understand that instead of having that question put you wish this resolution to be put to the Committee.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—I first of all opposed the

original question that the item be recommended and proposed an amendment, which has been duly seconded.

The following vote was taken on the amendment:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
Hon. A. McConachie	The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police
Hon. T. H. Whitehead	The Harbour Master
Hon. E. R. Bellios	The Director of Public Works
Hon. Ho Kai	The Acting Colonial Treasurer
Hon. C. P. Chater	The Attorney-General
	The Colonial Secretary

The CHAIRMAN—The question now is that this item of \$440,215 for military expenditure be recommended.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—We still say, No, sir.

The vote was again taken with the same result.

The CHAIRMAN—In bringing up the report of this Committee, I understand that it is the wish of the unofficial members that I should mention to his Excellency that this item is recommended by all the official members and opposed by all the unofficial members, and that an amendment in the shape of a resolution was brought forward and was not carried; and I think it would be well perhaps to inform his Excellency of the terms of the resolution. It will be embodied in the minutes of this meeting and I will read it to his Excellency. That is all the business before the Committee.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held immediately after the Finance Committee meeting. Present—

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. W. M. GOODMAN, Attorney-General.

Hon. A. M. THOMSON, Acting Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. F. A. COOPER, Director of Public Works.

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Harbour Master.

Hon. COMMANDER W. C. H. HASTINGS, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.

Hon. Ho Kai.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. A. McCONACHIE.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE, Acting Clerk of Councils.

#### MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

#### REPORTS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I lay on the table a report by the Director of Public Works on the cost of constructing the proposed road from Victoria Gap to Mount Kellet Road, and beg to move that it be referred to the Public Works Committee.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded. Carried.

#### THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have the honour to bring up reports of the Finance Committee, Nos. 9 and 10, and in doing so it gives me very great pleasure to inform your Excellency that all the items of the Appropriation Bill, with the exception of one, have been unanimously recommended by the Committee. The item in regard to which there is not unanimity is the military contribution, and I am desired by the unofficial members to inform you that they are all opposed to that item as it now stands. The question was put that the item be recommended, and the hon. the senior unofficial member moved as an amendment a resolution to the following effect:—"That this vote be reduced to 17½ per cent. of the general revenue of the colony, less the proceeds of land sales and less the municipal revenue, the items of which this latter shall be composed to be adjusted between the Imperial and the Colonial Governments." That amendment was put to the Committee, sir, but was not carried, all the unofficial members of the Committee voting for it, and the official members voting against it. The amendment having been lost the original resolution was then put, when the official members voted for it and the unofficial members against



it. I suggest, sir, that the consideration of this matter be postponed until it is brought up at the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill.

The suggestion was adopted.

#### THE CLEANING OF THE DRAINS.

HON. E. R. BELILIOS—Your Excellency, under your instructions I have amended my first question, and with your permission I now put it:—Will the Government be good enough to say why (experiments having shown the practicability of such a course) steps are not taken to pump up sea-water to the higher levels in order to wash out the drains?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to state that as at present advised the Government considers the cost of such a project prohibitive, and, even if funds were available, it seems that it would be more advisable to utilise them for the purpose of still further increasing the water supply from Tytam or Pokfulam—a subject which is engaging the attention of the Government.

#### THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

HON. E. R. BELILIOS—Will the Government kindly inform the Council the reasons for the suspension for many months and the apparently indefinite postponement of all work on the base and pedestal for the Jubilee statue of Her Majesty the Queen? Is there any insuperable obstacle in the way of erection of the statue, which has now for nearly a year been interned in the godowns, instead of being placed in the position for which it was designed?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In reply to the first part of the question I have to state that the work was temporarily suspended as it was considered inadvisable during the typhoon season to expose the superstructure while it was being completed. The reply to the second part of the question is, No; and it is hoped the statue of Her Majesty will soon be erected.

#### THE SUPREME COURT FUNDS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have the honour to move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law as to certain moneys paid into the Supreme Court or to the Registrar thereof. Hon. members will observe from the memorandum of objects and reasons which I have placed at the bottom of the Bill that the Secretary of State issued instructions "that an Ordinance should be passed somewhat on the lines of The Suits Fund Ordinance, 1891, of the Straits Settlements, under which the Court moneys are placed on deposit with the Colonial Treasurer and the Government is made liable to make good all moneys so placed on deposit together with interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum." Where the parties desire to obtain a greater interest than the two per cent. provided by the Bill, they must apply for an order of the Court to sanction any particular investment. The Bill is very similar to the Straits Settlements Ordinance above referred to, which was based upon the Imperial Act 35 and 36, Vict. 44, sect. 14-19. It was thought desirable that all moneys paid into Court should in future bear a guaranteed interest so that persons should know that they ran no risk with regard to any money paid into the Court. It is quite true that two per cent. appears to be a small interest, but hon. members will observe that under section 2 all moneys which shall not be required by any written law to be dealt with in any particular way and shall not be required by any order of Court to be laid out in any particular investment shall be placed by direction of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on deposit with the Colonial Treasurer. If persons are desirous of obtaining a larger interest than two per cent.—if, for instance, they want their money out on mortgage or on any investments that might bring them a larger sum, then they would have to apply to the Court. Of course the applicants must run the risk inseparable from investments and mortgages of that kind, which are subject to changes in their value as land may go up or down. And orders might not in all cases be made. The Ordinance is to be worked by a series of rules, which are made and provided by the 4th section. The Chief Justice, with the concurrence of the Governor, may make the rules for carrying the Ordinance into effect. Then there is the suspending clause added for which, when we come into Committee, I shall ask to have substituted

another clause when the rules are drafted. The rules of the Straits Settlements are somewhat complicated and require modification to suit the purposes of Hongkong, and as the Registrar, Mr. Kyshe, who has acted as Registrar in the Straits Settlements, will be here shortly—I think in the course of a month or two—it will be advisable, before these rules are settled, to have the advantage of his experience, and consequently there may be some improvements he might be able to suggest. Under these circumstances I ask you to vote for the second reading and let the Bill pass into Committee stage and stand over until we have framed the rules.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read the second time and passed into the Committee stage.

#### THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER—Sir, I have to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1886." The main object of the Bill is to amend the law so as to allow the stamping of certain documents after execution without payment of a penalty. The theory of stamping is that all documents liable to duty should be stamped before execution, but in practice in England it was found very inconvenient to insist on this principle being carried out. The practice at home was therefore modified accordingly, and it was represented to this Government that the local law should be altered on similar lines. The other change of importance is the reduction of penalty on documents stamped after execution. It is considered that the present penalties, ten and twenty times the deficient duty, are practically prohibitive in many instances. I therefore move the second reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill was considered in Committee, and passed through all its stages without amendment.

#### THE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1896.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—We are now in Committee on this Bill, and I have already reported to your Excellency the discussion that has taken place in the Finance Committee. I propose that we now proceed to consider this Bill item by item as in former years.

#### The Government and the Sanitary Board.

When the item "Governor and Legislature, \$43,250" was read.

HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD said—I beg to move the reduction of this vote by the sum of \$100. My object in doing so is to complain of the action of the Government in regard to the Sanitary Board, and of the protracted delay on the part of the Government in reconstructing the Board on a proper basis. In your opening address to the Council on 28th November, 1894, your Excellency then said:—"That a Sanitary Board, meeting once a fortnight, could properly control and direct such a staff I do not believe, and that four or five independent gentlemen could be found who have time and inclination to devote several hours daily to such a task is beyond the bounds of possibility. I hope shortly to be in a position to inform you definitely what steps it has been decided to take to place the Sanitary Board on a new basis." A year later, at the opening of the present session on 25th ultimo, your Excellency made an explanation and stated, "Some opposition has been offered to my views in certain quarters, and it is not improbable that a compromise will eventually be suggested by the Secretary of State, but as yet no decision has been arrived at. There are those who have pretended to see in the action of the Government an attempt to deal a deathblow to the Sanitary Board. I disclaim any such motive; and even had such been my object I should at least have adopted measures better calculated to effect it—measures which would have left no doubt whatever as to my intentions." Sanitary methods in Shanghai and Singapore under the management of a Municipal Council have so far given satisfactory results, while our system is continuously and adversely criticised and not without good reason, as the most obnoxious and the most poisonous odours are to be met with in every street in the town. The accumulations of filth discovered in the native part of the city last year were permitted by official neglect. The blame cannot be attributed

to the Sanitary Board, which never had power given to it to carry out necessary work. Quite recently the honourable the Colonial Secretary spoke at a public meeting and bore testimony to the quality of Hongkong residents. He said:—"So far as the public spirit is concerned I have never known any object worthy of support brought forward which has not received support in every way from the inhabitants of Hongkong. I have never come across such a well-informed community; it has been acknowledged as a most enlightened community, and such a standard of intelligence could not have been maintained except by reading." With the honourable member I can cordially agree in this instance, and I believe that we have in our midst men eminently well qualified to render good service on a properly constituted Sanitary Board. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the colony that the reconstruction of the Board should not be longer delayed. I submit that a copy of all the correspondence between the Colonial Government and the home authorities, and other documents, including the reports of the unofficial members on the subject, should not be longer withheld, but should be laid upon the table. I hope the Government will deem it expedient to do so without further delay. The Council and the community are now, after waiting twelve months, fully entitled to know what has been done. With a view to giving the Government an opportunity of replying to the points raised I trust that one of my official colleagues will second *pro forma* this motion, as was done by a former Colonial Secretary, Sir G. O'Brien, on a similar occasion.

HON. HO KAI—With a view to give an opportunity for discussion I beg to second the motion.

There were no other remarks and the vote was taken as follows—

FOR.	AGAINST.
Hon. A. McConachie.	The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hon. T. H. Whitehead.	The Harbour Master.
Hon. E. R. Belilios.	The Director of Public Works.
Hon. Ho Kai.	The Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. C. P. Chater.	The Attorney-General.
	The Colonial Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I have much pleasure in informing the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce that I will lay the papers before the Council when I am in a position to do so; but not having received any definite decision from the Secretary of State I am unable to do so at present.

#### The Reform Petition.

HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I beg to move the reduction of this vote by the sum of \$100. My object in doing so is to submit, sir, with every respect, that the Council and the community now entitled to know what has been done by the Government in connection with the petition, dated May, 1894, and presented to the House of Commons in March last, praying for reform in the constitution of the local Government. At last meeting the Council was informed that the matter being still under the consideration of the Secretary of State it would be premature to publish any part of the correspondence. The petition was signed by an overwhelming majority of the British residents, and by men representing very vast interests in the colony. One of those who signed was Mr. Mackintosh, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, a very able and a very far-seeing man. In a letter I recently received from him he says that:—"The community will never rest satisfied until we have the management of our municipal affairs in our own hands." Another of the signatories to the petition was Mr. Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who has rendered very valuable services to Hongkong. When the petition was drafted Mr. Jackson informed me that "he could not see how any independent man could have any objection to signing it." Sir, there is some reason to think that the community's wishes in this matter have been thwarted by the Government. In fact, I have been credibly informed that the honourable the Colonial Secretary has openly stated that his elaborate memorandum on the subject has completely squashed the petition and all chance of its success.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I rise to order. I should be obliged to the hon. member if he



will kindly state now, at this Council table, from whom he derived this information.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I have it from leading members of the community.

The HARBOUR MASTER—Name!

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I challenge the hon. member to give names.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Sir, I also have it from two Government officials, heads of departments.

The HARBOUR MASTER—Name!

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—If I gave away the sources of my information now I would be shutting the door against myself, and would be depriving myself of getting further information in the future.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is needless for me to comment on the manner in which the hon. member has accepted my challenge. I deny most emphatically that I have ever given expression to any such views.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD (resuming)—I would direct the attention of the Council to the Parliamentary report of 1847, more particularly to a paragraph thereof on page 9. The Select Committee of members of Parliament who then enquired into Hongkong affairs recommended: "That a share in the administration of the ordinary and local affairs of the island should be given by some system of Municipal Government to the British residents." If there was need for a Municipal Council 43 years ago, there is urgent pressing necessity for it now as the Imperial Government have decided to annex 17½ per cent. of our municipal taxes in future for Imperial purposes. The Municipal Council of Shanghai is composed of business men, its government is of an exceptionally high order, excelled nowhere in the world, and only very seldom equalled. In its past history Hongkong has had amongst its business men those who have rendered eminently valuable and important public services. I refer to such men as Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Richard Rowett, the late Mr. Bulkely Johnson, Mr. Wm. Keswick, the late Mr. Phineas Ryrie, and others of whom any community might justly feel proud. Sir, in speaking in this Council, shortly after your Excellency's arrival, on the subject of increased representation in the legislature, I said:—"The hurried legislation in question undoubtedly caused friction, but we rejoice to find that during the short period your Excellency has been here we have had repeated proofs of your desire to meet the wishes of the public. The colonists therefore with every reason look forward to good results from your rule, but if I may be allowed to offer a suggestion I think a majority of the unofficial members would be a further advantage to the colony. I therefore venture to sincerely hope that before your Governorship has expired your Excellency will have secured for Hongkong that our late lamented friend and former Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy obtained for Mauritius, viz., a majority of unofficial members in the Legislative Council. Mauritius is not the only British Crown Colony so favoured. The other day British Honduras received a majority of unofficial members in its legislative assembly. If Mauritius and British Honduras are so trusted, surely this loyal and progressive colony is fairly entitled to similar consideration. Should your Excellency not be disposed to concede a majority, let the number of official and unofficial members be equal."

All the unofficial members elected by the popular voice and not as at present mostly by Government nomination." I sincerely hope the Government will reconsider their decision and lay a copy of the papers on the table. There cannot be anything in them to conceal, should any mistakes have crept into them sooner they are rectified the better. Here being no seconder the vote was passed.

*Colonial Surgeon and the Sanitary Board.*

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I beg to move reduction of this vote by the sum of \$100, so with great reluctance. Notwithstanding my old friendship with him, and my high appreciation of his long and valued services, I feel it my duty to direct the attention of the Council to certain remarks in the Colonial Surgeon's report for 1894. They are as follows:—"As a compulsory member of the Council, the words are insufficient to express my dissatisfaction, in any way, being a part of it. As

regards a Municipal Council I have no belief in the possibility of such an institution. The community is too small and the conflicting interests of its members too great.

I leave the colony for a time with regret. The only thing I do not regret leaving is the Sanitary Board as a body, and I hope before I return there will be some improvement as to the individual members." I respectfully submit these remarks are of such a nature that they should not have been included in the report on the department, and that they might well have been left unsaid. Far be it for me to suggest that your Excellency should suppress any portion of Departmental reports, as was done by the Government here in 1875. But, sir, I think the ratepayers should not be put to the expense of printing gratuitous and irrelevant remarks of the kind I have quoted.

Again the hon. member failed to get a seconder and the vote was passed.

#### *The Military Contribution.*

The vote for \$440,215 for Military Expenditure was the last item in the Estimates upon which discussion was raised.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—Sir, as the Chairman of the Finance Committee has already informed you this vote was not agreed to by the unofficial members. An amendment was proposed by me, and the reasons for bringing it forward were given at the Finance Committee. I therefore now will again propose the amendment:—"That this vote be reduced to 17½ per cent. of the general revenue of the colony less the proceeds of land sales and items of municipal revenue, the items of which to be adjusted between the Imperial and the Colonial Governments."

Hon. HO KAI—Sir, I rise to second the amendment of my hon. friend, and in doing so wish to add my emphatic protest against the unjust

His EXCELLENCY What was that? I did not quite hear.

Hon. HO KAI—Against the unfair and unreasonable exaction that is sought to be imposed on the colony, that is to say, 17½ per cent. on all revenue, including municipal rates, for the purposes of military contribution. When we heard at first the proposal to accept 17½ per cent. of the colony's revenue as our military contribution we were rather glad, because we thought that the 17½ per cent. would be levied on the general revenue only, not including the municipal portion of the colony's revenue, as in the case of Singapore. We were very much disappointed when we received the despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and found that we were wrong in our belief. Even then we hoped that it was only by an oversight that the home authorities had charged the 17½ per cent. on the whole of the gross revenue of the colony instead of making an exception of the municipal portion of it. We addressed a united letter to the Secretary of State, and that letter met with your Excellency's kind support, and it was hoped that as we had your support he would see the matter from our point of view; but instead of that we have received a despatch from him, refusing to make the exception which we asked for. He has given certain reasons in this despatch to support the conclusions he has arrived at, and in the last part of the despatch he says that he "trusts that on further consideration the members of the Legislative Council will agree that this forms a fair and reasonable settlement of the question;" but since we received this despatch we have considered the subject well and thoroughly, over and over again, and we certainly could not agree that it formed anything like a reasonable or fair settlement of the question. To begin with, I may state that I do believe that the Secretary of State, as well as every man at this period, the end of the nineteenth century, would agree that in principle it is wrong at any time to levy contributions from any purely local revenue, which ought to be applied for purely local purposes, to levy contributions for Imperial purposes or for anything outside of local needs. I do not think the Secretary of State would dispute that principle at all; but while he considers on the one hand that Singapore is entitled to the exemption of its municipal revenue from the calculation of 17½ per cent., he on the other hand, taking into his consideration matters of minor importance, argues

that we are not entitled to have that principle applied to us. The first reason he gives for feeling that this colony should be treated differently from Singapore is that "the municipal revenues of the Straits Settlements are only about 20 per cent. of the gross revenues, and that for the sake of comparison between the two colonies I could not regard as municipal several of the items specified . . . which altogether amount to over 30 per cent. of the revenue." I am not aware that we sent to the Secretary of State anything except what we consider items of municipal revenue; but surely the inclusion, even wrongly, of any item under that head does not give the Secretary of State a right—or rather cannot induce the Secretary of State—to deprive us of the benefits of legitimate exemptions. Supposing any item not to be properly included in the amount making up the difference between 20 and 30 per cent., it does not militate against the principle that we have a right to ask the Secretary of State to have our local revenue kept purely for local purposes, free from the liability of having to contribute towards the military expenditure. Then, again, the second reason which the Secretary of State gives is that "in that colony also the municipalities contribute about \$72,000 to the general revenue for police purposes." Now it appears to me that what he means is that Singapore having contributed something towards the general Straits revenue for police expenses in certain localities which the municipality could not well reach, for that they have their municipal revenue exempted from the calculation for military purposes. Now, in Hongkong, we have entrusted too much, in fact, entrusted everything, to the Government; and therefore we shall not have that exemption. I suppose the moral is that we had better have a Municipal Council for ourselves, and then if we like to entrust certain municipal duties to the Government we shall be treated like the Straits Settlements and have the municipal revenue exempted. I do not think this is a cogent reason why we should not be placed on a par with the Straits Settlements. The third and last reason stated by the Secretary of State in his despatch is that the Straits Settlements, being nearly fifty times larger than this colony, are more difficult and more expensive to govern, while the general revenue is only about three times that of Hongkong; and Hongkong being very much more populous in proportion to area and more easily governed, therefore we must pay a larger amount of military contribution, and our municipal revenue will also for that reason be included. I do not see any reason in that at all. Just because Hongkong is a smaller place and more populous—fifty times more populous in proportion—and just because we have a smaller area and also a more perfect system of water supply and drainage and all that sort of thing—though we have to borrow money and incur large debts to pay for all this—and just because we have a splendid Central Market bringing in a very large amount of interest on the capital we expended—for that reason alone we should contribute more and have our municipal revenue laid under the contribution.

His EXCELLENCY—But we have a far larger military and naval force in Hongkong than in the Straits.

Hon. HO KAI—Yes, but for Imperial purposes. I quite agree that if the colony produces a million or two million dollars more revenue than we get now, it is still fair that we should have to pay 17½ per cent. of it. That might increase to two or three lakhs—I should be glad if the time would come for Hongkong to pay a million dollars as its 17½ per cent. (Laughter and applause). But what I say is that the more we have to borrow and spend, whether on the sanitary department or the water supply or new roads or anything else for the good of the colony, we shall require a larger amount of money, and we must borrow the money and pay interest on the loans unless we happen to have surplus enough to defray everything. Now, we cannot do that in future without some of the works returning to us some amount of interest or profit; but this return will be insufficient to meet interest on the loans and sinking fund as well as the 17½ per cent. military contribution. So the effect of that policy will be that



Hongkong will gradually have to stop all public works and improvements; otherwise the more it improves the colony (raising money to do so) the more it will have to pay to the Imperial Government as military contribution. For these reasons, which I regret to have expressed so roughly, I beg to second the amendment.

Hon. A. McCONACHIE—Your Excellency, I beg to rise in support of the amendment proposed by the senior unofficial member. When a few years ago our military contribution was increased in one bound from £20,000 to £40,000 per annum, we protested that the amount was excessive and unfair. We also protested against any sum we might be called upon to pay being fixed in gold, on account of our income being entirely in silver. In answer to our protest and in order to settle these "vexed questions" we are made what is termed a fair offer, viz., 17½ per cent. on our entire revenue, less premium on land sales. The offer is certainly a very fair and safe one, as I shall shortly prove, for the home Government, but it is quite the contrary for this colony; and I hope it may never be accepted. If honourable members will kindly refer to page 3 of the Estimates it will be there found that the revenue, less premium on land sales, for 1896, is estimated at \$2,218,366, and 17½ per cent. on that sum makes our contribution \$388,215, and if we take this latter sum at exchange 2 1½ it will give £41,247 16s. 10d. In other words, in answer to our earnest appeal for some relief we are called upon to pay £1,247 16s. 10d. more. It is perfectly well known at home that the expenditure of this colony is bound to go on increasing, and in consequence more and more revenue must, in proportion, be raised by increased taxation to meet the increasing expenditure, and the larger our revenue the more we will have to contribute to the war chest, and herein is to be found the safety of the offer made, from the home point of view. The military contribution in itself we hold is more than the colony can afford to pay, but as if it were not enough a further demand for barrack works is made upon us of one-third of \$1,338,536, or say \$446,178,66, to be spread over yearly payments of about \$44,000 for the next ten years. Is there to be no finality to these demands made upon us, and are the large sums the colony had to pay for building the forts already forgotten?—sums so large that the colony had to negotiate its first loan in order to be able to pay them.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I do not wish to interrupt, but I must call attention to the standing rules and orders—"A member may not read his speech."

Hon. A. McCONACHIE—I am not reading my speech, but there are so many figures to quote that I must refer to my notes to give them correctly. In the charge upon our public debt will be found a strong argument why all municipal rates should be excluded from the 17½ per cent. contribution. At page 7 of the Estimates we find that for 1896 we have to pay no less a sum than \$131,552.64 for interest and sinking fund during next year, and as the sinking fund is only charged for six months I presume this sum will be greatly increased in the following year. 17½ per cent. on \$131,533 is equal to \$23,021.77, and this other sum would pay interest and sinking fund on \$550,000, and by that sum our debt is increased by our military contribution, and all future public works will be increased in like proportion. Is it therefore surprising that we are alarmed and protest? No, and we mean to continue to protest, as those smarting under a feeling of injustice alone know how and until we gain that fair treatment which is our due and which in the end I feel sure will not be denied us. All we ask for are terms the same as have been offered to Singapore, and surely that is not too much.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Sir, in the Finance Committee a few of the arguments that could be brought forward I attempted to adduce. Three or four years ago, when the contribution for military purposes was increased from £20,000 to £40,000, the Imperial Government then required that the colony should pay the £20,000 increase before the increase in the garrison was made, although the increase of the garrison was held forth as the excuse for the increase of the contribution. The remarks I then made are very brief, and as applicable to the case to-day

as they were then. On the 19th March, 1891, I said:—"The proceedings of the Imperial Government on the question are not characterised by reason or equity. I submit they are arbitrary and unjust. In my opinion they are calculated to imperil good government and must tend to weaken and impair the allegiance and alienate the good will towards the mother country of one of the most loyal of Her Majesty's colonies. There is a distinct breach of faith on the part of the War Office, and a glaring violation by the Imperial Government of a solemn agreement of its own framing and deliberately entered into. It might be well for Her Majesty's advisers to bear in mind that, as stated in the Singapore Council the other day, loyalty is a hardy plant that requires and demands a fair field and no favour, and that under injustice loyalty withers. Against such unconstitutional doings and such a serious injustice to the taxpayers of Hongkong as is now contemplated I most earnestly and most emphatically protest. Possibly the Government could not carry this vote if all the official members voted in accordance with their convictions on this subject, but whatever their opinions may be they are allowed no choice in the matter and will be required to vote as Government directs them." That is what I then said, and to-day I presume a similar course will be followed. My sympathy is with the official members, yet I am glad to find that your Excellency coincides with our views in the matter of the basis on which the 17½ per cent. should be levied. To vote as we are now asked to do will be to sound the death knell of the future progress and welfare of the colony of Hongkong, and, sir, I protest, and protest most emphatically against any such imposition.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS—Your Excellency, the proposed exaction of 17½ per cent. of our whole revenue for military contribution to the Imperial Government is so iniquitous and absurd—(laughter)—that I am convinced in the belief that no body of business men could be found in the world to accept the proposal. Under the circumstances I beg to point out an alternative. When our military contribution was fixed at £40,000 per annum it was pointed out that it was to be paid in sterling, and in 1891, when the first of these sums was remitted home, exchange was high, and the amount was about \$254,000. Now the last contribution, paid early this year, reached to nearly \$371,000, an increase of some \$117,000. Had exchange remained stationary we should have been content to go on paying the £40,000, as we then agreed with our eyes open, but the sudden decline in silver and the consequent augmentation of our military contribution caused an outcry and an agitation to get the payment fixed in silver. The result of the movement is that, under the proposed arrangement to pay 17½ per cent. of our whole revenue, we are now called upon to hand over \$388,000, a sum actually larger than we have ever paid before. We have asked for bread and the Imperial Government offer us a stone. Under the circumstances will it not be advisable to revert to our old system of paying the contribution in gold? ("No, no," from the unofficials.) By adopting this course we should not only avoid the last increase of \$117,000 in the amount, but we should retain two contingencies in our favour—namely, the possibility of a rise in exchange and that of an increase in our revenue. Both of these contingencies I at all events regard as highly probable of realization, in the natural course of events, and in a few years we might even be in the position of having only \$254,000 to pay, as in 1891. On the other hand, if we adopt the method suggested of making the contribution a percentage on our revenue, we may by-and-bye be expected to hand over half a million of dollars yearly to the War Office as our contribution towards the military expenses. I think we are within our rights in asking to be allowed to revert to the system of paying in gold, since the percentage proposed emanated from the Straits Settlements and not from Hongkong. With regard to the demand made upon the colony for money already spent in barracks, &c., I think it is unreasonable for the War Office to come down upon us for a vote without any previous intimation of the manner in which it was to be applied. It is unfortunately only too true that we are powerless to

effectively resist the dictation of the War Office—

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—With regard to the statement about the War Office the hon. member must be aware that a despatch was laid on the table as far back as 1890 giving full particulars.

Hon. E. R. BELLIOS—I mean the present instructions from home. But there surely is no need to treat the colony so cavalierly as to spend the money first without reference and then calmly present the bill for payment. It is excellent to have a giant's strength but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. I have put forward this suggestion to revert to the payment in sterling in the hope that it may be permitted, as I regard it as an alternative in every sense preferable to accepting the percentage proposed and I hope the suggestion will lead to some modification of what we think is an injustice to this colony. With these remarks I beg to support the amendment.

His EXCELLENCY—Would any other member like to say anything on the subject? If not I should like to make a few remarks in regard to my position in the matter. Whilst I very much regret that the Secretary of State has not seen fit to make any concessions in the direction wished for by the unofficial members, I must regard the despatch laid on the table as a definite instruction from the Imperial Government, and when I say that, I do not mean merely the Secretary of State for the Colonies but the three Departments—the Colonial Department, the War Department, and the Treasury. This is part of a great Imperial question, the details of which are perhaps not fully known to us. I have laid on the table all the correspondence I have had with the Secretary of State. Nothing has been suppressed. Everything I have written has been laid on the table, and I have pleaded the cause of the colony to the best of my ability. (Applause). I must ask you, however disagreeable to the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce, to pass the amount included in the estimates until this question of percentage is absolutely definitely settled. I have listened with great interest to the speeches made and I have heard what has transpired in the Finance Committee, and I shall have a great deal of pleasure in forwarding a report of the debate and the alternative suggestion made by Mr. Bellios to the Secretary of State, and also, if you wish it, any further expression of your views you may desire me to send. But I must ask you now to vote the amount put to the Council.

The amendment was then put with the following result:—

AYES.		NOES.	
Hon. A. McConachie		The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police	
Hon. T. H. Whitehead		The Harbour Master	
Hon. E. R. Bellios		The Director of Public Works	
Hon. Ho Kai		The Acting Colonial Treasurer	
Hon. C. P. Chater		The Attorney-General	
		The Colonial Secretary	

The original question was then put and carried; the unofficial members voted in a body against it.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—Your Excellency, this vote now being passed, I beg to give notice that it is the intention of the unofficial members at an early date to hand your Excellency a memorandum to be forwarded by your Excellency to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies placing our case before him and asking him for a favourable consideration.

His EXCELLENCY—I shall be very glad to do so.

Council resumed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, no change having been made in Committee, notwithstanding the numerous amendments moved by the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce and his references to the statements of irresponsible chattering—

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Sir, I must protest against that remark.

His EXCELLENCY—Do you mean what people outside the Council have told you?

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I mean leading members of the community and two heads departments.



The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I repeat irresponsible chatterers whose names the hon. member refuses to give and whom therefore we can only regard as unknown quantities. Again I say they are irresponsible chatterers and their statements are invented. I now beg to move the third reading of the Bill.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURE seconded.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—As a matter of form I must oppose the third reading of the Bill.

Bill read the third time. All the unofficial members voted against it.

#### THIRD READINGS.

The Council read for a third time and passed the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinances of 1890 and 1891 (No. 30 of 1890 and No. 18 of 1891)," and the Ordinance to authorise in certain cases judicial investigation into the causes of fires.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, we are all entitled to Christmas holidays. I adjourn the Council to this day month. (Applause).

### HONGKONG REGATTA.

#### FIRST DAY THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

The weather which attended the pening of the annual Hongkong Regatta on Thursday was such as would have delighted the hearts of football players and spectators, but it was certainly not the sort of weather one reasonably expects to have associated with rowing sports. For December the wind was bitingly cold, and it is questionable whether such unreasonable climatic conditions have ever before attended this great and popular meeting. But notwithstanding this serious adverse circumstance a very large number of residents mustered on the flagship *Torridale*, which had been very kindly lent for the occasion, and they remained there, Casabianca like, until the last race had been rowed. The band of the Hongkong Regiment played many excellent selections and considerably enlivened what would probably have otherwise proved a very dull day. A cold, searching north wind blew the whole time, and the surface of the water was considerably disturbed; but, fortunately, the wind blew from the direction of the starting point to the finish. The most important races were for the Chairman's Cup and the Ladies' Prize, both of which proved an upset of "Oarsman's" predictions; but it must be urged as an excuse for that prophet's errors that R. F. Lammert was not at all well, and it was physically impossible for him to display his best form. The racing was really very enjoyable, although of course high class rowing could not be expected to be witnessed when the sea was in such a turbulent state. The finest finish of the day was in the last event, which was won by the Bank crew, who, after a splendid race, got home by about an eighth of a length from the merchants' boat. Before the races commenced the officials had tiffin on the flagship, and the meal, which was supplied from Thomas's Grill Room, was a particularly tasty one and it was served in an exceptionally smart manner. Mention should also be made of the hospitality of Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart and Mrs. Lockhart on the launch set apart for the starters, umpires, and the members of the Press—a hospitality which the piercing wind made doubly welcome and enjoyable. During the afternoon Miss Black, in a neat speech, presented the Ladies' prize to the winners, who were loudly cheered.

The following were the officials:—

President, His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. Stewards.—Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Major Garnett Botfield, R.A., Commodore G. T. H. Boyes, R.N., Hon. C. P. Chater, His Hon. The Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Major Faithfull, Hon. W. M. Goodman, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mr. W. E. Hunt, United States Consul, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. J. Kramer, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Mr. C. von Loeper, German Consul, Mr. St. C. Michaelsen, Mr. H. N. Mody, Colonel Mulloy, R.E., Mr. José de Navarro, Spanish Consul, Lieut-Colonel The O'Gorman, Surg.-Colonel Preston, Mr. W. H. Ray, Mr. A. G.

Romano, Consul Gen. for Portugal, Mr. A. Ross, Hon. Commander R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Lieut-Colonel C. H. St. Paul, R.B., Mr. D. R. Sassoon, Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. N. A. Siebs, Mr. Herbert Smith, Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Hon. A. K. Travers, Commander Tunnard, R.N., Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. A. G. Wise, Mr. A. Woolley.

Committee.—Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., Chairman, Messrs. C. M. Adamson, E. Bischoff, G. L. Duncan, R. F. Lammert, Capt. D. F. MacCarthy, R.E., W. Machell, W. H. Potts, M. A. A. Souza, W. Armstrong (Hon. Treasurer), E. D. Sanders (Hon. Secretary.)

Judges of the Rowing Races.—Mr. R. K. Leigh, Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, R.N.

Starter.—Mr. W. H. Potts.

Umpires.—Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Mr. C. H. Grace, rowing, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Yachts, Open Sailing Boats, Mr. E. Burnie.

Judge of the Sailing Races.—Commander Tunnard, R.N.

Time-keeper.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

LIGHT GIGS; open to regular Chinese crews of the same hong or office. Boats must carry a European coxswain. Boats to be passed by the Committee. Distance, one mile. Time allowance, 8 seconds per oar. 1st prize, \$10; 2nd prize, \$5.

Two boats—one from the *Victor Emmanuel* and the other from the gun wharf—started, and the race, thanks to the energetic work of the coxswain, who beat time with an enormous pair of hard-hitting fists, ended in a win for the *Victor Emmanuel* boat. The winning crew maintained a very good stroke, the time at the finish being 28 to the minute. Time—8 mins. 18½ secs.

CHAIRMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP; for Four Oars. Cup to be held by the winning crew for one year, but to remain the property of the Club. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance, \$10. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

"Shamrock."

Station No. 2—White.

Bow, A. A. Alves	9st.	4lbs.
No. 2, J. C. Cameron	11st.	9lbs.
No. 3, G. Mollison	12st.	3lbs.
Stroke, J. B. Grimes	10st.	4lbs.
Cox, P. Hyndman	9st.	6lbs.

"Victoria."

Station No. 1—Black and Pink.

Bow, T. Meek	10st.	6lbs.
No. 2, E. Thonert	11st.	8lbs.
No. 3, E. Bischoff	11st.	10lbs.
Stroke, R. F. Lammert	11st.	2lbs.
Cox, F. H. Kew	9st.	7lbs.

"Kornblume."

Station No. 3—Blue and White Stripes.

Bow, C. G. Klinck	10st.	0lb.
No. 2, W. A. Stopani	11st.	8lbs.
No. 3, G. C. Hayward	11st.	4lbs.
Stroke, F. Lammert	10st.	8lbs.
Cox, R. Henderson	9st.	0lb.

"Thistle."

Station No. 4—Red and White Hoops.

Bow, L. A. Rose	9st.	1lb.
No. 2, E. E. Deacon	10st.	7lbs.
No. 3, W. B. O. Stewart	11st.	11lbs.
Stroke, H. Skott	12st.	4lbs.
Cox, F. W. White	9st.	0lb.

"Leek."

Station No. 5—Blue.

Bow, A. H. Barlow	10st.	12lbs.
No. 2, D. F. MacCarthy	10st.	10lbs.
No. 3, G. H. Potts	11st.	11lbs.
Stroke, E. D. Sanders	12st.	6lbs.
Cox, A. E. Alves	9st.	0lb.
SHAMROCK	1	
VICTORIA	2	

A very good start was obtained, and Sanders was the first to get away, F. Lammert being the most prominent amongst the others, pulling a strong, steady stroke. But ere long Grimes came up with a fine swing and for some distance he and F. Lammert were abreast, and Sanders was left behind, being overtaken by R. F. Lammert, who soon gradually overhauled his brother, and a good race ensued between *Shamrock* and *Victoria*. About three quarters of the course had been covered when Grimes went away at a very fast pace and having obtained a long lead he won with comparative ease. Time, 10 mins. 53 secs.

LIGHT GIGS; open to European non-commissioned officers and men of any regiment or

corps of the Garrison or to European crews of any of H.M. vessels or to European members of the police force. Entrance, \$1. Distance, one mile. Boats to be approved of by the Committee. Time allowance 8 seconds per oar. Four boats must start for two prizes. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd prize, \$10.

Rifle Brigade Co., 6-oared, yellow flag.	1
Royal Engineers—"Royal Engineer," 6-oared, crimson blue and crimson yellow grenade in centre of blue.	2
Royal Artillery—"35th Company," 6-oared.	
Victor Emmanuel—"Constance," 6-oared, blue with white V.E. flag.	
Hongkong Police—"Peeler," 6-oared, blue and white.	

The Royal Engineers and the Police boats were the first to take the lead, the former boat pulling 44 to the minute. The police were soon in difficulties and they were overtaken by the Rifle Brigade crew, who were pulling a very close tussle with the Royal Engineers, whom they passed just before reaching the winning point and were named the winners. Time, 2 mins. 21½ secs.

Snake Boats; open to Chinese Snake boats. Distance, one mile. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$3. Eight boats to start for three prizes.

Seven boats competed. As usual the race was a very amusing one and afforded a very good subject for a prehistoric regatta picture. But though the craft were somewhat rudely constructed the Chinese crews pulled fairly well, and the time recorded was 8 mins. 40 secs.

LADIES' PRIZE; presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. For four oars. Distance one mile. Entrance, \$10. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

"Leek."

Station No. 2—White Crimson, Sky Blue Sash.	
Bow, L. A. Rose	9st. 1lb.
No. 2, W. A. Stopani	11st. 9lbs.
No. 3, G. Mollison	12st. 3lbs.
Stroke, J. B. Grimes	10st. 4lbs.
Cox, F. W. White	9st. 0lb.

"Shamrock."

Station No. 3—Red and White Hoops.

Bow, A. H. Barlow	10st. 12lbs.
No. 2, W. B. O. Stewart	11st. 11lbs.
No. 3, E. D. Sanders	12st. 6lbs.
Stroke, H. Skott	12st. 4lbs.
Cox, A. A. Alves	9st. 4lbs.

"Victoria."

Station No. 4—Red, Blue, and Old Gold.

Bow, H. McPhail	10st. 4lbs.
No. 2, G. White	10st. 4lbs.
No. 3, C. Crispin	11st. 12lbs.
Stroke, J. M. Henderson	12st. 2lbs.
Cox, G. L. Duncan	10st. 10lbs.

"Kornblume."

Station No. 5—Black, Pink Sash.

Bow, T. Meek	10st. 6lbs.
No. 2, F. Lammert	10st. 8lbs.
No. 3, G. C. Hayward	11st. 4lbs.
Stroke, R. F. Lammert	10st. 12lbs.
Cox, G. A. Caldwell	9st. 0lb.

"Thistle."

Station No. 1—Navy Blue and White Sash.

Bow, J. M. E. de Carvalho	10st. 0lb.
No. 2, T. Consunji	10st. 5lbs.
No. 3, G. H. Potts	11st. 11lbs.
Stroke, C. G. Klinck	10st. 0lb.
Cox, F. H. Kew	9st. 7lbs.

LEEK... 1

SHAMROCK... 2

VICTORIA... 3

There was considerable delay in starting this race, and even when the gun was fired the boats were not in a straight line. However, the starter could not wait more than half an hour, as time had already been considerably encroached upon. R. F. Lammert was the first to show the way, but Henderson and Grimes were not very long in robbing him of the premier position, and after going half the course he gave up altogether. By this time Skott had got his boat well up, and soon took second position. Henderson having dropped back slightly. Grimes's men were evidently in splendid condition and they easily took a long lead, winning by half a dozen lengths from Skott. Time 6 min. 56½ secs.

LIGHT GIGS; open to European non-commissioned officers and men of any regiment or corps of the Garrison, or to European crews of any of H.M. vessels, or to European mem-



bers of the police force. The boats to be approved by the Committee. Distance, one mile. Time allowed for oars 8 seconds per oar. Four boats must start for two prizes. The winning crew of third race to be handicapped by the Committee. Entrance, \$1. First prize, \$15; second prize, \$5.

Rifle Brigade, C Company, 6-oared, ..... 1  
Hongkong Police—"Peeler," 6-oared, blue and white. 2  
Royal Engineers—"Royal Engineer," 6-oared, 3  
Victor Emanuel—"Constance," 6-oared, blue with V.E. flag.

This was a fairly level race until within 500 yards from the flagship, when the Rifles obtained a lead, the Police boat being second, and the Victor Emanuel boat last. The Rifles maintained the lead until the finish, and the Police and Engineers fought a good race for second position, which was gained by the former crew. Time, 7 mins. 21 secs.

BROKERS' CUP; for double sculls. Distance, one mile. Entrance, \$5. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Station No. 2—Black, Blue Sash.

Bow, H. E. Hayward ..... 9st. 6lbs.  
Stroke, H. W. Kennett ..... 9st. 6lbs.

Station No. 3—White.

Bow, J. B. Grimes ..... 10st. 4lbs.  
Stroke, R. F. Lammert ..... 10st. 12lbs.  
Cox, F. W. White ..... 9st. 0lb.

Station No. 1—Black and Pink Sash.

Bow, C. Klinck ..... 9st. 8lbs.  
Stroke, F. Lammert ..... 10st. 8lbs.  
Cox, A. A. Caldwell ..... 9st. 0lbs.

MAUD

Klinck and F. Lammert were behind from the start, and R. F. Lammert, in No. 3 boat, was very soon in difficulties. The race was consequently left to Hayward and Kennett, who practically had a "walk over." Time—8 mins. 6 secs.

CHINESE CUP; four oars; for members of the same profession, crews to be submitted to the Boathouse Committee; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club. Distance, one mile. Entrance \$10.

"Shamrock."

(Hongkong Bank)

Station No. 3—Red and White.

Bow, E. E. Deacon ..... 10st. 7lbs.  
No. 2, J. C. Cameron ..... 11st. 9lbs.  
No. 3, E. D. Sanders ..... 12st. 6lbs.  
Stroke, A. H. Barlow ..... 10st. 12lbs.  
Cox, G. A. Caldwell ..... 9st. 0lb.

"Thistle."

(Merchants)

Station No. 2—Red and White Hoops.

Bow, J. B. Grimes ..... 10st. 4lbs.  
No. 2, E. Thonert ..... 11st. 8lbs.  
No. 3, E. Bischoff ..... 11st. 10lbs.  
Stroke, H. Skott ..... 12st. 4lbs.  
Cox, F. W. White ..... 9st. 0lbs.

"Victoria."

(Dock)

Station No. 1—Red, Blue and Gold.

Bow, H. McPhail ..... 10st. 4lbs.  
No. 2, G. White ..... 10st. 4lbs.  
No. 3, C. Crispin ..... 11st. 12lbs.  
Stroke, J. M. Henderson ..... 12st. 2lbs.  
Cox, G. L. Duncan ..... 10st. 10lbs.

BANK

MERCHANTS

The Dock crew brought up a lot of water and the race was throughout between Barlow and Skott. They kept abreast for a long distance and an exciting finish was the result, the Bank crew just managing to get home on the stroke. Time 6 mins. 47 secs.

SAILING RACE; for all open boats; any rig. Chinese-owned boats excluded. Entrance, \$2. prize, \$25. Course nine miles. Post entries.

Sailor's Home Gig ..... 1  
No. 7 Police Gig ..... 2  
Commodore's Galley ..... 0  
Ulysses' cutter ..... 0  
Mercury's gig ..... 0  
Hunghum Dock cutter "Lillian" ..... 0

SAILING RACE; in two classes (Y. R. A. Handicap); for partially decked boats. Prize, cup. Entrance \$4. Course nine miles.

1ST CLASS.

Arrow, cutter, Lt. Carey. 4.0 Red and dark blue.

Petrel, lug, Morton } 1.4 Black, yellow, diamond.  
Jones ..... }

Payne, lug, R.E. .... 1.6 Green, white chevron.

Dart, lug, Dr. Lowson .... 1.5 Black, skull and cross bones.

Stella, lug, Ct. Sterling. 1.6 Chocolate, yellow cross.

Ladybird, lug, Hastings. 1.5 Red and yellow envelopes.

Erica, lug, A. Denison. 1.5 White, blue cross.

Meteor, lug, Lanimer. 1.5 Red, yellow, and blue.

Princess, lug, J. Mackie. 1.5 Dark blue and white.

Eileen, lug, Lee Dillon. 1.0 Light blue.

She, lug, C. H. Gale ..... 1.0 White, red horizontal stripes.

Seabreeze, lug, Westcott. 1.0 Blue and white halves.

Payne and Stella allow Dart, Ladybird, Erica, Meteor, and Princess 39 secs.; Petrel 1 min. 21 secs.; Eileen, She, and Seabreeze 4 min. 52 secs.

Course.—From a line between a flagboat off Kowloon Wharves flying the blue ensign of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and a markboat flying a red ensign, round markboat off Green Island, leaving it to starboard. Round the outer markboat off flagship to port round Cosmopolitan Dock buoy leaving it to starboard, and finish across the starting line from W. to E.

Erica ..... 1  
Meteor ..... 2  
Princess ..... 3

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

Perfect weather prevailed on Friday, the concluding day of the Regatta, which consequently passed off in a delightful manner. The sun shone the whole day, a cooling breeze blew, and the water, especially in the early part of the afternoon, was what it should always be at regatta time. There was again a very large attendance of spectators on that very commodious ship, the *Terrisdale*, and there was a marked increase in the number of launch picnics, as the sport could be enjoyed without suffering any of the inconveniences of the previous day. The band of the Hongkong Regiment played in the afternoon and a keen interest was taken in all the events. Of course the most important events were the International Challenge Cup and the German Cup races, which were productive of excellent sport. For the former the Irish were pronounced favourites, but the Scotch crew, who got the lead from the start and also a probable advantage in the current, managed to upset nearly everybody's calculations, and won amidst a tremendous shout of exultation and the screeching of the hundred and one whistles of the launches which had followed them up. R. F. Lammert succeeded in stroking his crew to victory in the German Cup race, but he was within an ace of losing it, as the long lead he had obtained was rapidly diminished by Grimes's crew, who deserve every credit for the plucky show they made. But apart from the two important events the programme was an exceedingly interesting one and not one of the spectators could complain of the sport which was provided. His Excellency the Governor, who had tiffin on board the flagship with the officials, was amongst those who closely watched the progress of the various crews.

LIGHT GIGS; open to regular Chinese crews of the same hong or office; boats must carry a European coxswain. Distance one mile. Time for oars, 8 seconds per oar. First prize \$10; 2nd prize \$5. Winner of No. 4 Race first day excluded. Boats to be passed by the Committee.

Constance ..... W.O.

The *Constance*, the boat from the *Victor Emanuel*, was the only competitor, and she covered the course in 7 mins. 39½ secs. The crew was the same that won the first race yesterday and they pulled a very steady and regular stroke, going 30 to the minute.

INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP; for Four Oars. Cup presented by the late J. S. Lapraik, Esq., to be held by the winning crew for one year; but to remain the property of the Club. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance \$10. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

"Thistle."

(Scotch.)

Station No. 3.

Bow, J. Cameron ..... 10st. 6lbs.  
No. 2, W. A. Stopani ..... 11st. 8lbs.  
No. 3, G. Mollison ..... 12st. 3lbs.  
Stroke, J. M. Henderson ..... 12st. 2lbs.  
Cox, G. A. Caldwell ..... 9st. 0lb.

"Shamrock."

(Irish.)

Station No. 1.—Green.

Bow, A. H. Barlow ..... 10st. 12lbs.  
No. 2, W. B. O. Stewart ..... 11st. 11lbs.  
No. 3, E. D. Sanders ..... 12st. 6lbs.  
Stroke, J. B. Grimes ..... 10st. 4lbs.  
Cox, F. H. Kew ..... 9st. 7lbs.

"Kornblume."

(German.)

Station No. 2.—Black, White, and Red.

Bow, F. Lammert ..... 10st. 8lbs.  
No. 2, E. Thonert ..... 11st. 8lbs.  
No. 3, E. Bischoff ..... 11st. 10lbs.  
Stroke, R. F. Lammert ..... 11st. 2lbs.  
Cox, F. W. White ..... 9st. 0lb.

SCOTCH

IRISH

GERMAN

This race created an exceptional amount of interest and the result was a matter of great speculation. The English, unfortunately, did not enter a crew, and the event was left to the Irish, Scotch, and Germans. The form displayed during the training justified the belief that the Germans would prove the victors, but the collapse of the team on the previous day made their chance of winning rather remote, and it was generally thought yesterday that the Irish, with Grimes' stroke, would be able to hold their own with comparative ease. This supposition was further strengthened by the fact that Henderson, of the Scotch team, had not hitherto stroked in a regatta, and Meek, bow, was also looked upon as rather a weak man. At the last moment, however, J. Cameron displaced Meek, and as the result shows, the change was a very profitable one. The course was in splendid condition; there was very little wind blowing, and the surface of the water was not at all disturbed. The Scotch crew had the outside course and it is probable, though not certain, that they had the benefit of the current. A splendid start was made, and the Scotch crew were the first to show an appreciable advantage. For some distance the Irish and Germans rowed steadily abreast, but the latter early showed signs of fagging, and the Irish obtained a slight advantage over them. When half the course had been covered the Scotch were about a length ahead and the coxswain, who has only lately recovered from a serious illness, energetically urged the crew on and to some purpose. The Irish maintained a very strong pull, while the Germans were painfully straggling and short in their stroke. At this point a junk crossed the course, and it looked as if the Scotch crew would have trouble in clearing it, but fortunately the obstruction removed itself in time. The Germans were now quite out of the race, while the Irish were pulling very pluckily and almost succeeded in getting up to the Scotch. Both crews put on a grand spurt for the finish, but the Scotch had obtained too long a lead, and the Irish, although they struggled hard, could not reach them, and the race ended in a win for the Scotch by about two lengths. The Germans were a long way behind. Time—10 mins. 49½ secs.

LIGHT GIGS; open to European non-commissioned officers and men of any regiment or corps of the Garrison or to European crews of any of H.M. vessels or to European members of the police force; entrance, \$1. Distance, one mile. Boats to be approved of by the Committee. Time allowance 8 seconds per oar; four boats must start for two prizes; winners of 3rd and 6th race first day to be handicapped by the Committee. 1st prize, \$15; and 2nd prize, \$10.

Hongkong Police—"Peeler," 6-oared ..... 1  
Royal Artillery—"35th Company," ..... 2  
Rifle Brigade, C Company, 6-oared ..... 3  
Victor Emanuel—"Constance," 6-oared ..... 0  
Royal Engineers—"Royal Engineer," 6-oared.

This was a particularly good race between the three placed boats. The Artillery men, as usual, pulled very quickly, and obtained the lead, but could not maintain it. The Police



and the Rifle Brigade boats overtook them half way down the course, and it was a toss up which would win. The Rifle Brigade, however, put on a grand spurt at the finish and got home just about half a length from the Police. The Royal Artillery were only about two lengths behind the second boat. The Rifle Brigade, however, were handicapped owing to a previous win and as they were unable to give their opponents the necessary time they were placed third, the Police crew being placed first and the Royal Artillery second. The time of the Rifle Brigade was 7 min. 40½ sec.

**SNAKE BOATS**; open to Chinese snake boats. Distance one mile. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$3. Eight boats to start for three prizes; winner of No. 5 first day excluded. The Chinamen took a keen interest in this race and the winning crew seemed highly delighted with their victory.

**GERMAN CUP**; presented by the members of the Club Germania. For Four Oars. Distance one mile. Entrance, \$10. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

#### "Leek."

Station No. 4.—Black and Pink Sash.

Bow, A. A. Alves	9st.	4lbs.
No. 2, W. A. Stopani	11st.	8lbs.
No. 3, E. Bischoff	11st.	10lbs.
Stroke, R. F. Lammert	12st.	10lbs.
Cox, F. W. White	9st.	0lb.

#### "Kornblume."

Station No. 1.—White, Crimson, and Sky Blue Sash.

Bow, L. A. Rose	9st.	1lb.
No. 2, W. B. O. Stewart	11st.	11lbs.
No. 3, G. Mollison	12st.	3lbs.
Stroke, J. B. Grimes	10st.	4lbs.
Cox, W. Hardwick	9st.	0lb.

#### "Thistle."

Station No. 2.—Red and White.

Bow, F. D. McCarthy	9st.	7lbs.
No. 2, E. Thonert	11st.	8lbs.
No. 3, T. Meek	10st.	6lbs.
Stroke, H. Skott	12st.	4lbs.
Cox, A. E. Alves	9st.	0lb.

#### "Victoria."

Station No. 3.—Blue and White Stripes.

Bow, H. E. Hayward	9st.	6lbs.
No. 2, J. C. Cameron	11st.	1lb.
No. 3, G. H. Potts	11st.	11lbs.
Stroke, G. C. Hayward	11st.	4lbs.
Cox, R. Henderson	9st.	1lbs.
LEEK	1	
KORNBLUME	2	
THISTLE	3	

Lammert got the best advantage at the start and two minutes after the gun fired he was leading by a length and a half, while the others were abreast. Skott eventually picked up a good deal of ground, and ere long Hayward was completely fagged and his crew fell out of the race. Grimes now went along with a very strong pull and Lammert certainly looked like being beaten. However, his men put on an extra strong stroke and Grimes made commendable efforts to overtake him. He failed, however, and Lammert managed to win after an exciting finish by only half a length. Time, 7 mins. 16 secs.

**TUB SCULLING**—(Tub Sculling Boats). Distance, half mile. Entrance \$1. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Station No. 2.—T. Gifford, boat No. 4. 1  
Station No. 3.—H. W. Kennett, boat No. 5. 2  
Station No. 1.—P. Hyndman, boat No. 6. 0

Hyndman soon fell out of the race and Gifford got a substantial lead. He went a long way out of his course twice, and on one occasion he tried to ram the granite wharf at the torpedo depot. However he put himself right and won easily. Time 7 mins. 28½ secs.

**LIGHT GIGS**; open to European non-commissioned officers and men of any regiment or corps of the Garrison or to European crews of any of H.M. vessels or to European members of the police force. Entrance, \$1. Distance, one mile. Boats to be approved of by the Committee. Time allowance 8 seconds per oar. Four boats must start for two prizes; winners of 3rd and 6th race first day and 3rd race second day to be handicapped by the Committee. 1st prize, \$15; and 2nd prize, \$10.

Royal Artillery—"35th Company," 6-oared.

Hongkong Police—"Peeler," 6-oared.

Rifle Brigade, 6-oared.

Victor Emanuel—"Constance," 6-oared.

Royal Artillery	1
Police	2
Rifle Brigade	3

As usual the Victor Emanuel boat kept well in the rear. The race was a particularly exciting one, and each of the three placed crews pulled in grand style. The finish was one of the best in the regatta, the Artillery just managing to win by half a length. Time 7 mins. 5½ secs.

**GRIFFIN'S CUP**—Presented by the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G. For Four Oars. Open to members and subscribers of the Victoria Recreation Club who have never won a race at a Regatta in China. Distance, one mile. Entrance \$5. To be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

#### "Victoria."

Station No. 2.

Bow, A. E. Alves	9st.	0lb.
No. 2, T. Meek	10st.	6lbs.
No. 3, C. Crispin	11st.	12lbs.
Stroke, A. A. Alves	9st.	4lbs.
Cox, J. B. Grimes	10st.	4lbs.

#### "Kornblume."

Station No. 3.—Navy Blue and White Sash.

Bow, J. M. E. de Carvalho	9st.	0lb.
No. 2, O. I. Ellis	11st.	5lbs.
No. 3, J. C. Cameron	11st.	9lbs.
Stroke, C. G. Klinck	10st.	0lb.
Cox, L. A. Rose	9st.	1lb.

#### "Leek."

Station No. 5.

Bow, H. McPhail	10st.	4lbs.
No. 2, G. White	10st.	4lbs.
No. 3, J. Coyle	10st.	4lbs.
Stroke, J. M. Henderson	12st.	2lbs.
Cox, J. Hance	9st.	0lb.

#### "Shamrock."

Station No. 1.—Black, Orange Sash.

Bow, H. W. Kennett	9st.	6lbs.
No. 2, E. E. Deacon	10st.	7lbs.
No. 3, P. Hyndman	9st.	6lbs.
Stroke, F. Silva-Netto	9st.	4lbs.
Cox, R. F. Lammert	11st.	2lbs.

#### "Thistle."

Station No. 4.

Bow, H. E. Hayward	9st.	6lbs.
No. 2, F. H. Kew	9st.	7lbs.
No. 3, F. M. Roza Pereira	11st.	6lbs.
Stroke, T. Consunji	10st.	5lbs.
Cox, F. Lammert	10st.	8lbs.

VICTORIA 1

KORNBLUME 2

LEEK 3

In this race the steering was lamentably poor on the part of Grimes and Rose; in fact it could scarcely have been worse. Grimes was the principal offender and very early in the race he took a zig-zag course. Then Klinck became very shaky and as the pair kept well abreast a foul directly opposite the flagship was the result. Each crew claimed the race, but the umpires very properly ordered it to be rowed again. It was almost dark by the time the boats had got back to the starting point, and only three boats *Leek*, *Kornblume*, and *Victoria* were entered. The race was an improvement on the first one, and Alves escaped defeat by half a length, Henderson being third. Time 7 mins. 4 secs.

**SAILING RACE**; for all open boats; any rig. Chinese owned boats excluded. Entrance \$2. Prize \$25; winner of this race on the first day to be penalised 5 minutes. Course nine miles; post entries.

Starters:—

No. 7 Police gig.
Sailor's Home gig.
Kaiser's gig.
Irene's whaler.
Hunghom Dock gig.
Victor Emanuel's galley.

When the start was made the wind was light and variable and the *Kaiser's* gig gave up just before two o'clock. An easterly breeze freshened as the first mark was neared, and the leading open boats more than held their own with the partially-decked boats, rounding the mark at the same time and thus gaining 15 minutes on the run down. Time:—

	H.	M.	S.
Sailor's Home gig	2	37	00
Commodore's galley	2	40	30
Hunghom Dock gig	2	56	00
Irene's whaler	2	56	30
No. 7 Police gig	2	56	45

A fairly steady wind blew on the run up the harbour, and about 3.8 the Commodore's galley passed the Sailor's Home boat. The times at the flagship were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Commodore's Galley	3	32	20
Sailor's Home Gig	3	32	50
No. 7 Police Gig	3	54	30

The times at the Cosmopolitan Dock buoy were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Commodore's Galley	4	30	50
Sailor's Home Gig	4	32	45
Police Gig	4	40	00

It was a good race home between the *Victor's* galley and the *Sailor's Home* gig, and the race was lost to the *Victor's* boat by crossing the line from E. to W. instead of *vice versa*. The *Sailor's Home* gig thus proved the winner by the close margin of 5 seconds.

At the finish the boats crossed the line in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Sailor's Home gig	4	56	50
Commodore's galley	4	56	55
Police gig	5	6	30

**SAILING RACE** (Handicap by Committee of Royal Hongkong Yacht Club); for partially decked boats not exceeding 1/6 rating Y.R.A. measurement. First prize, Cup; second prize, Cup.

Petrel, lug. Morton { 1.4 Black, yellow, dia-  
Jones { mond.

Payne, lug. R.E. { 1.6 Green, white che-  
veron.

Dart, lug. Dr. Lowson. 1.5 Black skulls and cross-bones.

Stella, lug. Ct. Sterling. 1.6 Chocolate, yellow cross.

Ladybird, lug. Hastings. 1.4 Red and yellow envelopes.

Erica, lug. A. Denison. 1.3 White, blue cross.

Meteor, lug. Lammert. 1.5 Red, yellow, and blue.

Princess, lug. J. Mackie. 1.5 Dark blue and white.

Eileen, lug. Lee Dillon. 1.0 Light blue.

She, sloop, C. H. Gale. 1.2 White, red horizontal stripes.

Seabreeze, sloop, Surg.- } 1.0 Blue and white  
Major Westcott. } halves.

Zephyr, cutter, N. J. Ede. 3.0

Dolphyn, sloop, Vernon. 1.9 Blue and white.

Arrow, cutter, Lt. Carey. 4.0 Red and dark blue.

Elphin, lug. —

Pearl, lug. Wickham. 1.3

Mantelpiece, cutter. } 5.0  
Capt. Simmonds. }

Course.—From a line between a flagboat off Kowloon Wharves flying the blue ensign of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and a markboat flying a red ensign round markboat off Green Island, leaving it to starboard. Round the outer markboat off flagship to port round Cosmopolitan Dock buoy, leaving it to starboard and finish across the starting line from W. to E.

Time allowance. Zephyr allows Arrow 5 minutes. Dart, Erica, Payne, Dolphin, 8 minutes; Princess, Meteor, 8½ minutes; Ladybird and Petrel, 9; Stella, 10 minutes; the Eileen, Elphin, Seabreeze, Pearl, Mantelpiece, 13 minutes; May Queen, 14 minutes; Chairman, 15 minutes; Spankadillo, 16 minutes; Laju, 20 minutes.

The first to get over the mark was Ladybird, followed in quick succession by the Dart, Erica, Meteor, Petrel, Dolphin, Payne, She, Princess, Arrow, and Stella in the order named. On rounding Green Island the times were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Stella	2	37	00
Arrow	2	39	20
Meteor	2	43	45
She	2	44	05
Ladybird	2	44	45
Payne	2	44	53
Princess	2	46	10
Petrel	2	46	30
Dolphin	2	50	10
Dart	2	54	40
Erica	2	55	25



Throughout the rest of the course the wind was moderate. The times at the flagship were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Arrow...	3	21	45
Stella...	3	23	30
Payne...	3	27	20
Meteor...	3	29	45
Ladybird...	3	31	10
Princess...	3	33	00
Petrel...	3	35	30
She...	3	37	00

After passing this mark the Stella regained the lead, which she retained to the finish. Times at Cosmopolitan Dock buoy:—

	H.	M.	S.
Stella...	4	1	15
Arrow...	4	4	45
Payne...	4	7	30
Meteor...	4	9	50
Ladybird...	4	11	18
Princess...	4	12	25

Times at the finish:—

	H.	M.	S.
Stella...	4	32	10
Arrow...	4	34	30
Payne...	4	35	32
Meteor...	4	37	25
Ladybird...	4	37	55
Princess...	4	41	10

Having worked out the handicaps the judges placed the boats in the following order:—

Stella...	1
Payne...	2
Meteor...	3

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The prizes were distributed by Lady Fielding Clarke at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday afternoon.

### SUPREME COURT.

19th December.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FIELDING CLARKE  
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

TSUNG TAK YEUNG v. CHAN SHAU CHUN AND  
NGAI FUK HING.

The plaintiff sued for a foreclosure order.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Reece) appeared for the plaintiff, and said that the plaintiff was first mortgagee of certain property known as section C, Inland Lot 687, and he was bringing the action against the first defendant (a woman) as mortgagor and against the second defendant as second mortgagee of the premises. In November, 1891, plaintiff advanced \$1,800 upon the security of the property, which consisted of three houses—12, Third Street, 15, High Street, and 16, Heung Shing Lane. She agreed to repay that sum, together with interest at the rate of 80 cents per \$100 per month, but as a matter of fact the plaintiff had received none of the money, and the sum of \$2,526.95 was now due.

In answer to his Lordship the first defendant admitted the debt and the mortgage. The second defendant also admitted advancing the first defendant \$2,000 subject to the plaintiff's mortgage.

The plaintiff formerly proved his case. One of the documents which he produced had been altered after being registered at the Land Office and his Lordship said it was a very irregular way of doing things.

Mr. Pollock explained that the document was taken out of the Land Office and the court translator was asked to verify its correctness. Mr. Reece told him not to alter it if there were any mistakes in it.

His Lordship said it was absolutely certain that the document was as wrong as anything could be. The alterations should have been made in a copy of the document and not in the original.

Mr. Pollock agreed that a mistake had been made in so effecting the alterations; the court translator was distinctly told not to make any alterations in the original.

His Lordship granted the order asked for.

11th December.

#### IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—SIR FIELDING  
CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR.  
A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHING YUET TING, APPELLANT, v. THE WING  
CHUNG LEUNG, RESPONDENTS.

The appellant sought for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Puisne Judge delivered on the 4th inst.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Reece) appeared for the appellant, and said that the application was made *ex parte* under section 41 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, 14 of 1873. The appellant was the defendant in the original suit, and the claim was one made by the respondents (who were the plaintiffs) for \$260.61, being balance due for goods sold and delivered. Certain goods, consisting of ginger and onions, were ordered by the Heung Chan Cha Shop from the respondents, and there was a balance of \$260.61 due on the account. The people debited in the account were the Heung Chan Cha Shop; no individual was mentioned. Upon the hearing of the case before the Puisne Judge certain evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiffs to the effect that the defendant had gone to their shop (the Wing Chun Leung Shop) and stated that he was the master of the Heung Chan Cha Shop. The appellant's case, however, was that he did not say he was the master, and he did not hold himself liable to pay for the goods; he was simply acting as accountant to the Heung Chan Cha Shop. The Chief Justice—Yes, it is the usual question.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, it is a question that often arises in this court. We submit that the learned Judge decided against the weight of evidence, and I propose to go through that evidence, as we consider that more credit and weight ought to have been given to the defendant's evidence.

The Puisne Judge—It was practically admitted that the question was not whether he was a partner, but whether he held himself out to be a partner.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, but it was for your Lordship to consider whether this man was in fact a partner in this shop.

The Puisne Judge— I did not consider myself called upon to decide that at all. I know why you want the decision altered.

Mr. Pollock—The question is a very important ingredient in this case. We produced evidence that this man was not a partner, and I think your Lordship will agree that that evidence was in no way rebutted. It is extremely unlikely that, not being a partner, he would go to a shop and say "I am the master."

The Chief Justice—You say your evidence was in no way rebutted; but there is evidence that he called himself a partner, and that is evidence as against his own. Then he produced a lot of shop coolies to say that the real master had gone to Canton and he (appellant) was only the accountant.

Mr. Pollock—He did not produce a lot of shop coolies; he produced one coolie and two other men.

The Chief Justice— I beg your pardon; I did not look through the evidence carefully.

The Puisne Judge pointed out that according to the evidence only the appellant could have ordered the goods.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to read the evidence given in the case, and he called the appellant, who produced a wages book in which the wages of the appellant and a coolie were entered, while insurance for clothing was effected not only for these two men but also for the master, who had gone to Penang.

The Chief Justice said the entry about the insurance was certainly a material point and as he would like to consider it with the Puisne Judge the decision would be reserved until next morning.

12th December.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said—We have carefully considered this case together, Mr. Pollock, and we have come to the conclusion that it is not a case in which leave to ap-

peal should be given. The wages book, if genuine, may raise a doubt as to whether the defendant (the appellant) was really a partner in this firm (the Heung Chun Cha Shop), but the learned Judge tells me that he is perfectly satisfied that the defendant went to the plaintiffs' shop and held himself out as the master of the Heung Chun Cha Shop, and the Judge is also perfectly satisfied that the plaintiffs' shop gave him credit for the goods on the ground that he was the person they knew as the master. Well, if he was not the master perhaps I cannot quite see what his object might have been in representing himself to be so; but on the other hand it appears to me that the wages book, although it raises a doubt, is certainly not conclusive upon the point as to whether he was a partner or not, because it may be, although he received wages and although his clothes were entered as being separately insured as one of the employees, yet he may have received wages on account of his taking the active management of the shop and being one of the partners as well. He may, in point of fact, have been a partner receiving profits and also receiving wages in respect of his active services. The learned Judge having come to the very clear conclusion upon the question of fact about which there is a conflict of evidence, I am satisfied that the case is not sufficiently strong to warrant us in reopening the matter. When there is a conflict of evidence which is left to the decision of a tribunal—whether it is a jury or whether it is a judge—it requires a case of very strong probability to warrant its being reopened, as the danger of perjury upon rehearing is perfectly obvious if there is a conflict of evidence. On this ground we think that leave to appeal must be refused. We do not decide—it is not necessary for us to decide—that this man is actually a partner; it may be there is a doubt about that; but we do decide that he had held himself out in this particular transaction as being the master of the shop, and therefore he is personally liable.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

#### SEIZURE OF OPIUM ON A STEAMER AT SAIGON.

As already reported, at Saigon a quantity of contraband opium was discovered on the steamer *Siam*. We learn that one of the boys had hidden it in the Captain's own cupboard and he ran away when the discovery was made. The quantity found was 800 taels, and as the penalty is \$40 per tael the ship became liable to a fine of \$32,000, but on the owners making representations to the Customs authorities the amount was reduced to \$12,000, which has been paid. This represents a heavy loss to the owners. Masters of vessels visiting Saigon cannot be too careful about searching their vessels before arriving. The Customs often receive secret information from Hongkong when any smuggling venture is on the way and sometimes know exactly where to look for the opium, the informants of course receiving a heavy reward. In the case of the *Siam*, however, the Customs had only partial information, because after the official search the Captain found a much larger quantity, 1,590 taels, which he himself gave up to the Customs, and this influenced the Government in reducing the fine in respect of the lot first discovered from \$32,000 to \$12,000. The opium was found concealed in a spare cabin, where it had been placed the previous night by the steward, preparatory to taking it on shore. The vessel is owned in London, and representations are being made to the Foreign Office on the subject of the treatment of the *Siam* by the French authorities.

Wuhu is destined at all events to achieve notoriety in a philatelic sense whatever may be the case commercially. We can only hope that its trade may increase *pari passu* with its stamps. A new issue of the latter has just reached us which must be taken, we presume, as an evidence of the briskness of the demand for the last issue. The new set consists of ten stamps, ranging in value from  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to 40 cents. The designs are different and superior to the original stamps, and will no doubt be eagerly sought after by collectors, though there are some philatelists who are not much disposed to accord a welcome to new issues.



## THE CHINESE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The statistics of revenue collected at the Chinese treaty ports during the third quarter of 1895 show that though the two ports in Formosa are altogether, and Newchwang was temporarily, lost this year, the sum collected was actually larger than in any recent year except 1891. The comparative figures for the past three years are as follows:—

	1895. Hk. Tls.	1894. Hk. Tls.	1893. Hk. Tls.
Newchwang	—	139,211	128,984
Tientsin	220,636	185,768	189,347
Chefoo	114,368	86,445	102,294
Chungking	64,532	64,643	50,757
Ichang	52,497	62,764	14,172
Hankow	833,265	815,916	776,463
Kiukiang	275,905	253,588	252,327
Wuhu	98,563	127,219	117,112
Chinkiang	253,746	175,698	163,868
Shanghai	1,977,951	1,584,393	1,462,674
Ningpo	491,291	439,477	468,979
Wenchow	18,416	12,038	11,314
Foochow	557,419	678,943	788,183
Tamsui	—	247,161	222,260
Tainan	—	60,784	74,037
Amoy	193,931	185,135	237,383
Swatow	316,948	313,846	331,059
Canto	482,602	492,904	528,730
Kiungchow	34,265	36,132	21,397
Pakoi	45,306	48,221	51,914

Total ... 6,031,741 6,010,286 5,983,254

The total for the same quarter was in 1892 Hk. Tls. 5,941,543, and in 1891 Hk. Tls. 6,305,139, and in 1890 Hk. Tls. 5,841,591. In 1885 it was Hk. Tls. 4,750,233.

The following table shows the receipts under the various headings under which the total revenue is divided:—

	1895. Hk. Tls.	1894. Hk. Tls.	1893. Hk. Tls.
Import Duty	1,332,851	1,107,969	887,250
Export Duty	2,726,954	2,774,979	2,888,489
Coast Trade			
Duty	189,921	213,188	223,204
Opium Duty	469,598	528,498	496,881
Tonnage Dues	146,073	117,751	106,721
Transit Dues	136,034	109,665	110,601
Opium Likin	1,030,310	1,158,236	1,270,108

Total ... 6,031,741 6,010,286 5,983,254

At the native stations the collections were:—

	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Kowloon and Lappa	235,126	215,217
Lungchou and Mengtze	13,852	13,836

## LOSS OF THE "BONNINGTON" FEARED.

Considerable anxiety is felt in shipping circles respecting the safety of the steamer *Bonnington*. She left Yokohama on the 3rd inst. in charge of a pilot bound for Moji, where she was to load with coal. In ordinary weather the voyage usually takes from three to four days, but up to the present Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill and Co., the agents, have heard nothing of her whereabouts. They were informed by wire of her departure from Yokohama, but no other information is at hand concerning the missing vessel. Her registered tonnage is 1,332. Captain Leighton was in charge of the steamer, and it is possible that owing to rough weather he decided to take a roundabout course, but even in that event she ought to have been heard of by this time.

## THE "EDGAR" RELIEF FUND.

We are glad to learn that a relief fund has been started for the benefit of the families of the forty-eight men who lost their lives in the accident to the pinnacle of H.M.S. *Edgar*. Mr. F. F. Raper, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has kindly consented to act as the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund in Hongkong and subscriptions may be sent to that gentleman. Needless to say, the smallest amounts will be welcome. The following is an extract from a naval officer's letter:—

"We have started a relief fund which already amounts to £304 and we should be very grateful to you if you could interest the Hongkong

people in it. I am glad to say that there are only four widows and seven or eight children, but I believe there are a good many dependent relatives."

Sympathy has been widely expressed, but now is the time to give practical expression to it. The coming Christmas season, when so many families will be reunited, will accentuate the loss in these fatherless homes, especially as there will be no "bread winner" to send home the extra money for Christmas fare. Willing hands are providing for immediate wants, but it is desirable to raise such a fund that the widows' homes be not broken up, and also that the children may be properly educated and clothed. Other dependent relatives of these poor men will probably be aged parents and sisters and these must not be forgotten.

The Hon. Treasurer of the *Edgar* Relief Fund begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

H.E. Sir Wm. Robinson	850
Thos. Jackson	50
The Amateur Dramatic Club	50
Navy League (Hongkong Branch)	50
Mr. G. B. Dodwell	25
Mr. E. W. Mitchell	25
Mr. D. R. Sassoon	25
The Sperry Flour Co.	25
Mr. Chas V. Lloyd	20
Mr. W. T.	20
Capt. A. Tillet	20
Captain W. C. H. Hastings	15
Mr. S. G. Bird	10
Mr. Wm. Lysaught	10
Mr. F. F. Raper	10
Mr. Harry Wicking	10
Mr. Ho Tung	10
Mr. G. C. Cox	5
Mr. J. P. Cottam	5
Mr. R. C. Potts	5
Captain Jas. Stewart	5
Mr. Ho Fook	5
H. M. Mehta	5
S. S. Benjamin	2
Mr. Lo Cheung Shin	2

Total up to date ... 8459

## A SHIP'S CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE AT SAIGON.

The Captain of the steamer *Flintshire* has got into rather an unpleasant difficulty at Saigon, having been charged with assisting French soldiers to desert, though there is no moral blame attaching to him. He was committed to gaol to await his trial, but through the efforts of the British Consul was released on bail. It appears that while the *Flintshire* was at Saigon two men in civilian clothes went on board and wanted to arrange a passage to Singapore. Although they had no tickets from the agents the Captain received them, allowed them to bring their luggage on board, and dined with them, of course not knowing that they were deserters, and then they went ashore saying they would come back on the day of sailing. On that day, at the last hour, they arrived, and were caught by the police. Now the Captain has to answer a criminal charge and at the least it is expected that a fine will be imposed on the steamer. At Saigon it is considered the Captain acted imprudently in allowing men to come on board whom he did not know and who had no tickets.

The *Straits Times* gives the following account of the proceedings taken against the master of the *Flintshire* at Saigon:—News has just reached Singapore of what, on the face of the facts as we gather them, appears to be a very contemptible outrage by the French at Saigon on a British captain frequenting that port. It seems that on the 15th November the *Flintshire*, which trades regularly between here and the French Settlement, was leaving for Singapore, and when just on the point of departure two French passenger police officers found two Chinese coolies on board without passports. These they immediately arrested, together with two deserters from the army there. The ship was then allowed to leave and it was naturally imagined that, as far as the *Flintshire* or Captain Ballantyne, her commander, was con-

cerned the matter was at an end. On the steamer's return to Saigon, however, on her next trip, on November 28th, Captain Ballantyne was served with a summons to appear before the magistrate, and he was actually imprisoned for some six hours by the authorities. The offences with which he is charged, namely, taking coolies on board without a pass and of harbouring deserters, entail fines and imprisonment in the event of a conviction, the penalty on the second charge being as much as five years' penal servitude. Both the captain and officers distinctly declare that they had no knowledge of the men being deserters, as they were in plain clothes when they came on board. The captain is at present detained in Saigon, the *Flintshire* being brought down by the chief mate. The hearing of the case commenced on the 2nd inst. and stands adjourned until the 7th. Messrs. Mansfield and Co., the agents here, have wired instructions that the best legal instructions should be retained on the captain's behalf. At the same time the British Consul at Saigon has communicated telegraphically with the British Foreign Office on the matter.

## OXFORD LOCAL AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

JULY, 1895.

The following are the results of the Oxford Local and Preliminary examinations:—

## SENIORS.

- (Q) U Hing Kam (AA 1894), Distinguished in Mathematics, 1895.  
(D) Benning, T. (Q) Li Kin-ching  
(D) Burns, W. (Q) Wong Ting-sün  
(D) Elphinstone, S. (V) Botelho, P.  
(P) Danenberg, E.

All the above being under 19 years of age are Associates in Arts of Oxford University.

## OVER AGE.

- (P) Makeham, E.

## JUNIORS.

- (D) Begley, H. T. (Q) Seth, H. A.  
(D) Bevan, H. S. (V) Belilios, R. E.  
(D) Chan Kwok-tin (V) Lammert, L. E.  
(D) Elphinstone, D. (V) Stevens, T. L.  
(D) Moore, H. R. C. (V) von Stockhausen, A. R.

Girls.—(P) Hance, G. H. C.

## OVER AGE.

- (D) Hayasaki, U. (Q) Sham Hoi-lam  
(Q) Chan King-ching

Girls.—(V) de Souza, Lell.

## PRELIMINARY.

Honours, Third Class. (D) Ford, E. S. \*

## PASS LIST.

- (D) Benning, G. (V) Smith, E. G.  
(Q) Ellis, C. E. \* Girls.  
(Q) Long, F. (V) Henderson, T. C.  
(V) Jordan, J. P. (V) Rodger, M. F.  
(V) Kennett, H. S.

## OVER AGE.

- (D) Kotewall, R. H. (V) Baker, F. H.  
(D) Long, L.

## \* Distinguished.

(D) Ford, in Religious Knowledge and Geography.

(Q) Ellis, in History.

Rev. R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.,

Superintending Examiner.

Dr. WRIGHT,

Honorary Local Secretary.

D=Diocesan School Q=Queen's College  
P=Private Tuition V=Victoria English School

## THE NEW ROAD FROM VICTORIA GAP TO MOUNT KELLET.

The following report on the cost of constructing the proposed road from Victoria Gap to Mount Kellet Road was laid before the Legislative Council on Saturday:—

Public Works Office,

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895.

Sir,—Adverting to C.S.O. 2283/1895, containing a petition from certain residents requesting the construction of a road from Victoria Gap to Mount Kellet Road, I have the honour to inform you that I have considered the matter and now submit a project for the construction of such road.



2.—If a road is worth making at all it should be a thoroughly good one of uniform gradient as far as practicable, and of ample width; further, care should be taken that the hill-side is not excavated more than necessary, leaving extensive bare slopes exposed to the heavy summer rains, rendering their disintegration and consequent fouling of the public water supply inevitable.

3.—The project proposed is shown on the accompanying drawing, and provides for raising the level of the present dip immediately south of the Tram Station.

4.—Opposite the Peak Hotel the road is widened to afford accommodation for chairs, and for the remainder of its length has a clear width of 15 feet.

5.—The estimated cost is from \$25,000 to \$26,000.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

FRANCIS A. COOPER.

Director of Public Works.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

#### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

At noon on Wednesday an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held in the Board Room of the Hongkong Dispensary. Mr. J. D. Humphreys presided, and these were also present Messrs. A. H. Mancell (Secretary), J. Weller, J. S. Hagen, J. A. Jupp, H. Wickling, J. B. Scott, W. H. Potts, W. C. Clements, and Wong Tung Lam.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the notice convening the meeting, and I will now proceed to propose the following special resolution:—That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by striking out Article 104 and substituting in lieu thereof a new Article 104 which shall read as follows:—“If the said John David Humphreys vacates office by death the firm of John D. Humphreys & Son shall succeed him and be the General Managers of the Company.” My object in moving this resolution is to provide for the continued prosperity of the business after my death. The original article which the new one replaces reads as follows:—“If the said John David Humphreys vacates office by death and at the time of his death he is entitled to not less than one half of the issued capital, such person shall succeed him as General Manager as shall be appointed by his will or any codicil thereto, or, in default of any such appointment, as shall be appointed by the executors or administrators of the said John David Humphreys, within six weeks of his death, or, in default of such mentioned appointment, as the Company in general meeting shall appoint.” You will see therefore that in the event of my not owning more than half the capital at the time of my death the shareholders would have to meet and appoint new managers, and in the meantime things might have come to a deadlock. Banks might refuse to cash cheques, all sorts of inconveniences would arise, which would of necessity greatly depreciate the value of your stock, and what is of more consequence create a want of confidence not only with the public but with the staff. Your staff is a very large and experienced one, and to hold it together it is necessary that the individual members of it should have confidence in the management. They will have every confidence in my firm, which, excluding myself, consists of Mr. E. E. Humphreys, who has controlled your London business since he left the English Civil Service, after holding a responsible position therein for forty years. He came to Hongkong to enable him to get a thorough grasp of the business here as well as at home. His portrait may be seen above the mantelpiece. The next member is Mr. H. Humphreys: he has been specially trained to the work of the firm; having after going through the routine of our London office served an apprenticeship and passed all his examinations, and his business training was completed under my direction here. Mr. Hart Buck you knew to be a shrewd, level-headed, conscientious man of business. Then Mr. John Jupp also received his first training in your London office and has since done excellent service to the firm here, having

entirely kept the cash and private books during the absence of Mr. Mancell on leave, and more recently during the last three years his time has been almost fully occupied in reorganising our Chinese department, which he has done in a way conducive to your interests and greatly to his own credit. Under such General Managers I do not think the Company would suffer any loss should I at any time vacate office by death.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. WICKLING—I should certainly like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on the steps you have taken. As a business man I consider it is a most prudent and wise course to adopt, and as a shareholder for many years I for my part, am very glad to see it done.

The CHAIRMAN—The confirmatory meeting will be held on Saturday, the 28th inst., and I hope there will be a larger number of shareholders present, for they are more interested in the matter than I am. That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance.

#### THE LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

The first general meeting of this Company was held on the 19th inst. at the Shanghai Club. Mr. C. J. Dudgeon (Chairman) presided and there were present, Messrs. A. Korff, J. S. Fearon, Do King-san, Chung Liang-yu (Directors), E. Evans, A. W. Danforth, J. Beattie, W. D. Little, A. Cushny, Jr., G. Galles, F. W. Such, Chan Yat-ching, Chin Chee, H. S. Wilkinson (Legal Adviser), and H. F. Bell (Acting Secretary), representing in all 1,190 shares.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings said—As there is a quorum present we will proceed with the business. I beg to propose the following resolution:—That Mr. H. F. Bell be appointed secretary of this meeting.

Mr. A. KORFF seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, this is the statutory meeting of the Company called in compliance with the Ordinances under which this Company is registered, and it affords an opportunity of placing before you some statement of the work done up to the present time. The site acquired for the mill is most conveniently situated on the south side of the Yangtszepoo Road, having both river and road frontage, and lies some 300 or 400 yards west of the lot known as Dow's Wharf. The area which can at present conveniently be made available, after some filling, will be about 4½ acres, which is amply sufficient, not only for the buildings which are now to be erected, but for extension in the future. After fully considering the question as to whether it was best for the Company's interests to buy or to lease, the Board were unanimously of opinion that the latter was, by far the most economical course, as avoiding what would necessarily be a lockup of a very large amount of capital. The land is leased for 999 years, the rent, which begins to run from March next, is for the first 25 years—that is, until 1921—Tls. 5,350 per annum; after 1921 the rent will be on a sliding scale according to the Municipal valuation for the time being; the lease can be terminated by the lessees at the expiration of each period of 25 years. The erection of the buildings, based upon plans from home, has been entrusted to Mr. Chambers, who is well known to you all; the plans are now on the wall for your inspection at your convenience after the meeting. It was hoped that we might have, by this time commenced building, but it has been found necessary to refer several matters to England, and the slight delay so incurred is, you will no doubt agree, fully compensated for by the precaution taken against mistakes. We are now in a position to commence the foundations almost immediately. The order for the machinery has been placed with Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley, a firm well known in connection with mills in India and in America, and whose work bears the highest reputation; we have, moreover, a special advantage in dealing with Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley in that the partners in the firm have made a special study of China cotton with a view to adapting machinery more particularly to it. Mr. Smalley has himself visited Shanghai, and at his suggestion my firm sent

to him a shipment of the ordinary Shanghai cotton to be spun into the various counts from 10s. to 20s. This was several years ago before there were any cotton mills running in Shanghai, and the results were at that time considered astonishing, by reason of the whiteness and cleanness of the yarns produced. Valuations put upon the yarns by Chinese were fully Tls. 4 per bale above any Indian spinnings, and such valuation has, as we are most of us aware, been fully justified by the experience of the mills erected during the past few years. However, my point in mentioning this matter is to show you that our machinery is coming from a firm intimately acquainted with the work required of it. With regard to our share allotment, it was stated in the prospectus that at the date when that document was issued 4,200 shares had been subscribed for; of the remainder 1,050 shares were offered locally, and 750 were reserved for allotment at home. The 1,050 shares were fully applied for, but our anticipations as to placing the 750 shares at home were somewhat over-sanguine, the home investor not showing any particular avidity in jumping at a silver investment. However, to sum up the position, the share allotment now stands that, out of the present issue of 6,000 shares, 5,360 shares, or say nine-tenths, have been subscribed for, and the Board have no anxiety about the remaining one-tenth. I may mention that in the case of mills in India an ordinary custom is not to issue the full capital, but to raise a large portion of the money required by debentures at moderate interest. Such a system is manifestly advantageous to the shareholders. The second instalment on our shares, making Tls. 50 paid up, fell due on 30th November, and it has, to all intents and purposes, been fully paid. At a recent meeting of one of the other new spinning enterprises reference was made to the profits earned by the Osaka mills in 1894, namely, an average profit of 16 per cent. earned by forty mills. When we remember that the cotton to supply those mills is mainly imported from here, it can hardly be doubted that the results from carefully managed mills in Shanghai should at least fully equal those obtained in Japan. There is only one resolution to be proposed to-day and that has reference to the next annual general meeting of the Company, which, according to the articles of association, is to be held in the month of March or April in each year, unless otherwise provided for by the shareholders in general meeting. The Board do not think that a meeting so early next year is necessary, and I will therefore propose that the next general meeting of the Company be held in the month of November, 1896; by that time we are in expectation that there may be some more practical information, based upon a commencement of work, to lay before you. Before, however, putting the resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions that you may wish to ask.

There being no questions,

The CHAIRMAN proposed:—That the next general meeting of this Company be held in the month of November next, at such time and place as may be determined by the Board.

Mr. A. KORFF seconded, and the resolution was carried *unm. con.*

The proceedings then terminated.—N. C. Daily News.

#### CRICKET.

##### THE CRICKET CLUB v. THE GOLF CLUB.

This was the first appearance of the Golf Club upon the Cricket Ground, and their presence in such strength affords striking evidence—if evidence is wanted—of the wonderful progress that the royal and ancient game has made here, as elsewhere. In spite of the fact that they won somewhat handsomely, they might have been still better represented; on the other hand it is only fair to note that the Cricket Club team was only a moderately strong one. Vallings and Lowson were mainly responsible for the dismissal of the Cricket Club for the somewhat insignificant total of 95, to which Mast contributed a freely hit 36.

Upon the Golf Club going in to bat Knox played careful cricket for 37 and later in the innings Dyson and Saunderson did pretty well what they liked with the bowling, the latter scoring



a remarkable succession of fours to square leg, and eventually carrying out his bat for 79. Elliott bowled well in the early part of the innings, but he seemed to tire later and his four wickets eventually cost 15 runs a piece.

## SCORE AND ANALYSIS.

H.K.C.C.					
G. D. Campbell, H.K.R., b Vallings	1				
E. Ezekiel, c Eccles, b Saunderson	6				
R. Mast, c James, b Lowson	11				
C. Percival, R.B., b Lowson	0				
A. Anderson, l.b.w., b Vallings	18				
Capt. Baker Carr, R.B., c sub, b Vallings	15				
S. E. Holland, R.B., c Arbuthnot, b Vallings	11				
H.M.C. Elliott, R.N., c Dyson, b Lowson	1				
R. Alexander, R.B., b Vallings	0				
Col. Noel Clarke, O.S.D., b Lowson	3				
H. Arthur, not out	8				
Extras	15				
Total	15				
BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	NB.	Wicket.
Vallings	17	7	37	—	5
Saunderson	6	1	22	2	1
Lowson	11	1	28	—	4
GOLF CLUB.					
Dr. J. A. Lowson, c Campbell, b Baker Carr	18				
C. W. Knox, R.B., b Campbell	3				
Rev. G. Vallings, b Elliott	4				
Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, R.N., c and b Elliott	1				
Capt. Eccles, R.B., c Percival, b Elliott	9				
Capt. Dyson, A.P.D., b Elliott	56				
G. Stewart, b Alexander	1				
L. Saunderson, R.B., not out	79				
Lieut. H. W. James, R.N., b Percival	19				
Capt. J. A. Stewart, R.B., c Anderson, b Campbell	21				
Surg-Major Westcott, A.M.S., b Campbell	1				
Extras	28				
Total	281				
BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wicket.
Elliott	29	8	60	—	4
Baker Carr	6	—	22	1	1
Alexander	14	6	35	—	1
Anderson	8	1	23	4	—
Mast	4	—	19	—	—
Campbell	7.25	1	56	—	3
Clarke	6	2	23	—	—
Percival	2	—	20	—	1

## FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. B COMPANY OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

An early start was made on Thursday afternoon on the Happy Valley when these two teams met for the first time to test their comparative fighting strengths. B Company has an excellent record and is probably the strongest Company in the Rifle Brigade. The Club for the first few minutes had to confine their attention solely to defence, for try as they would they could not get the ball away, although they were favoured by the wind. At length Mackay passing over to Townsend, progress towards the desired end was made, but the former player finally shot it high over the bar. After the goal kick the Army made a rush up and owing to a mis-kick the Club's defence was completely broken down. A shot was taken but so hurriedly and aimlessly that Sharp had no difficulty in turning it away, although he had to concede a corner. Nothing came of the free kick, and again the Club had another opportunity, but once more Mackay shot over. A good attempt by the Company was spoilt just in time by Oliver, who managed to kick the ball away from its dangerous position, and when hurried by several opponents. Firth receiving the ball from a goal kick took it well up the field, and finally passed to Campbell, who took a shot at goal, but his foot slipped, and the ball went wide. Again in another run but a few minutes afterwards this latter player had a good opportunity but again he sent the ball wide. The left wing of the Brigade just before half time made an excellent attempt and carried the ball but a few yards from the corner flag. Here it was centred, but with such swiftness that it bounded from the foot of the centre-forward, who stood about three yards from the goal-mouth, and went over the net. Crossing over, the Army at once took advantage of the wind, and the difference in their play was at once noticeable, and the kicking of the Club seemed to become feebler, although hard kicking would have proved of the greatest value. Whether it was the cold, or the hard ground, that was unfavourable to the Club cannot be said, but certainly their play now seemed to lack the dash and determination which was a little more prominent in the first half. The passing of the forwards was erratic and the tackling was by no means

good. From a scrimmage in front of goal, Sharp was forced to kick out. Thereupon the ball was returned, but it was again handled and sent away, but being returned again it was headed to and fro and finally went under the bar, the Army thus drawing first blood. This reverse at once stimulated the Club and they commenced to improve, and on both wings attempts were made to avert defeat. Play went on for a quarter of an hour but the score was unaltered and the Company left the field winning by one goal to nil.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was a very small attendance on Saturday to compete for the Short Range Cup. The Cup was won for the third time by Major Wrottesley with a good score of 64, and it now becomes his own property. A new Cup will be started. The Spoon was won by Captain Palmer. The following were the best scores:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
Major Wrottesley	32	32	—	64
Captain Palmer	31	28	—	59
J. Andrew	29	24	6	59
E. Robinson	32	21	6	59

## THE INTER-COLONIAL SHOOTING MATCH.

The following is Singapore's score in the Interport rifle match:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Aggr.
Lt. St. Clair, S.V.A. (Capt.)	34	33	32	99
Surg. Mugliston, S.V.A.	34	33	31	98
Gunner Lawson, S.V.A.	32	34	31	97
Sergt. Woodward, R.E.	33	33	30	96
Bandmaster Wallace, 5th Fusiliers	35	31	29	95
Sergt.-Major Fraser, 5th Fusiliers	32	32	30	94
Col. Pennefather, I.G.P.	33	29	30	92
Captain Warren, R.A.	30	33	28	91
Sergt. Morrison, S.A.A.	32	31	24	87
Lieut. De Bury, R.A.	31	29	25	85
Total	326	318	290	934

The Singapore Free Press says:—

Subjoined we give a full analysis of the total scores made by the members of the three teams, with two columns showing the differences respectively between Singapore and Shanghai and between Shanghai and Hongkong.

Singapore (Diff.)	Shanghai (Diff.)	Hong.
1. 99 (plus 2)	97 (minus 2)	99
2. 98 (.. 2)	96 (.. 2)	98
3. 97 (.. 5)	92 (.. 5)	97
4. 96 (.. 5)	91 (.. 2)	93
5. 95 (.. 4)	91	91
6. 94 (.. 5)	89 (minus 2)	91
7. 92 (.. 3)	89 (plus 1)	88
8. 91 (.. 2)	89 (.. 6)	83
9. 87	87 (.. 7)	80
10. 85 (.. 3)	82 (.. 5)	77
934 (plus 31)	903 (plus 6)	897

From this table it will be seen that each Singapore man had the advantage of his Shanghai opponent with the exception of the No. 9's who tied at 87. The disastrous effect of a "tail" must come home to the Hongkong team, when they realise that the first six Hongkong men beat the first six Shanghai men by 13 points, the last four Hongkong men losing to the last four Shanghai men by 19 points, leaving Hongkong 6 points down to Shanghai. Again can be seen as we said yesterday, that it is the rear-guard that often has most to do with victory or defeat. The first six Singapore men beat the leading Shanghai and Hongkong six by 23 and 10 points respectively, the last four Singapore men beat the last four of Shanghai and Hongkong by 8 and 27 points respectively. From all which it follows that Hongkong will entertain "sentiments" towards its tail, and though it will not mind the very substantial win of Singapore, it will not feel happy over Shanghai coming in ahead of it. When Shanghai again knew on Thursday that Hongkong had lost to the Northern Settlement it must have felt that it had victory in its grasp, not perhaps thinking that Singapore

would at last get a day on which it could really show its shooting. The telegram with the Singapore score must have widely dissipated Shanghai's fond hope of a win and although we in Singapore did not know that Hongkong had been beaten by Shanghai, Hongkong did, and it must have yielded the Hongkong men a gentle excitement to see whether we should be first or second or third. From the fine scores done at all three places in practice it may be affirmed that, given good weather—the indispensable factor—the match will never henceforth be won by a score much smaller than that compiled on Saturday by Singapore. Anything might happen in unfavourable weather, which has been Singapore's consistent ill luck till this occasion. It is a long lane that has no turning. Hongkong has had a run of four years' luck, and may have come to believe in the permanent possession of "good joss." For the sake of the general interest in the match it is perhaps as well that the run has been broken, and probably neither Hongkong nor Shanghai will grudge victory coming south to Singapore at last. And when the difficulty of nearly approaching "highest possibles" is considered, and it is seen that the margin of Singapore's victory is equal to conceding more than a handicap of a magpie to each man of the next team, Shanghai, it will be admitted that the new rifle has set a higher standard of performance which is one that will have at least to be repeated, as nearly as possible, by whatever team hopes to win next year.

Speaking of that it is to be presumed, we suppose, that the match will revert to its normal date, April or May, in 1896. That is just inside of six months hence, and local rifle shots will do well to keep this prospect before them, and take care to keep in form. It will all be wanted when the day comes.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## THE "LIGHT" REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR.—As your paper is ever open to questions of a public nature, I venture to ask you to favour me with space in your valuable columns for the insertion of this letter. The paragraph referring to the "Light" regulation in the *China Mail* of the 12th instant is so obviously nonsense and one-sided that it requires no comment. There is, however, one statement in that paper which is more ridiculous than the rest and that is, "Thus passengers in chairs or jinrickshas are not required now to have lamps of their own in addition to the ordinary vehicle lamps." Surely a man in his right senses would not have written such nonsense. In the light regulation it is stated that one lamp is sufficient for twelve persons and as the vehicle coolie is for the time being a servant paid to carry the light for the passenger I should like to know whether any members of the Police Force have gone so far as to have arrested such persons. If they have, I am of opinion they should be prosecuted for wrongful arrest. Now that several branches of trade have been brought to a standstill, and the business of the colony bids fair to be in the course of time brought to the same plight, I think it is high time for the representative of the Chinese community in the Legislative Council to do something for his countrymen. If this is not a matter that he should take up, I don't know what his duty is. As this matter not only concerns the Chinese community, but also affects property and the Steamboat Company, &c., I trust that the other hon. unofficial members will take it up if the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai fails to do so. Thanking you in anticipation. —I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully.

L. C. S.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1895.

The Viceroy Wang Wen-shao has recently instituted a "Bureau of Trade" at Tientsin, and a large and handsome Chinese building is being erected for it near the French Concession. But what powers this Bureau will have and what will be its duties remains to be seen.—*N. C. Daily News.*



# THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TARIFF CONVENTION.

RATIFIED 29th NOVEMBER, 1895.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, by the protocol signed in London on 16th of July, 1894, agreed that the *ad valorem* duties established by the tariff annexed to the said protocol, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which should be concluded between the two Governments within six months from the date of the protocol. The period for concluding the said supplementary convention, however, having been extended by an agreement subsequently made, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, for the purpose of concluding such convention, have named the following as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Saioji, Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim* and Minister for Education, Junii, first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure; And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, Mr. Gerald Augustus Lowther, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan;

Who after having communicated to each other in due form their full powers have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, viz.:

Article I.—The tariff annexed to this treaty shall be substituted for the *ad valorem* tariff annexed to the said protocol agreed to on 16th July, 1894. This tariff shall be subject to the provisions of Article I of the said protocol as long as the said provisions be applicable, and shall come into force one month after the date on which the ratifications of this treaty were exchanged.

Article II.—The specific duties established by this treaty signed this day shall be amended every three years, and the difference between an average of the rates of exchange for the two quarters adopted by the Japanese Customs during the six months ending 30th June, 1894, and that adopted in the four quarters preceding the last quarter of each respective term of three years, shall be made a basis of the rates agreed upon according to the amendment of the tariff.

The amended tariff shall be made public by the Japanese Government three months previous to the expiration of the specified three years, and it will take effect immediately on the expiration of the said three years.

It is understood that this provision shall take effect when the other Governments with which the Japanese Government has now entered into negotiations for a conventional tariff have agreed to a similar convention.

Article III.—By the rate of exchange during the quarter, referred to in the preceding article, is meant the rate of exchange fixing the relative value of the Japanese silver yen and the British pound sterling, as published in the quarterly table issued by the Finance Department of the Japanese Government.

Article IV.—This treaty is a supplement to the treaty and protocol signed on 16th of July, 1894, and shall remain in force for the same period as the latter.

Article V.—This treaty shall be ratified by the Sovereign of each contracting party, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Tokyo as early as possible within six months from this date.

Done in Tokyo, in duplicate, this 16th day of the month of July, in the year 1895.

(Signed) Marquis SAIOJI KINMOCHI.

(Signed) GERALD AUGUSTUS LOWTHER.

The proposed revised tariff is as follows:—

Articles.	Duty.
1. India rubber manufactured goods <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
2. Portland cement per 100 catties ...	0.065
3. Cotton yarns of all sorts per 100 catties ...	4.180

## COTTON FABRICS.

4. Cotton drills per square yard ...	0.016
5. Cotton duck per square yard ...	0.053
6. Renzoku Shukin (handkerchiefs in lengths) per square yard ...	0.011
7. Chintzes or printed cottons, per sq. yd. ...	0.012
8. Cotton sateens (plain, brocaded, and printed) cotton brocade, cotton Italians, and Mon Kanekin per square yard ...	0.017
9. Shirtings, dyed, per square yard ...	0.013
10. Shirtings, grey ...	0.006
11. Shirtings, twilled ...	0.011
12. Shirtings, white ...	0.010
13. T-Cloths ...	0.009
14. Turkey reds ...	0.012
15. Cotton velvets ...	0.041
16. Victoria lawns ...	0.006
17. All other pure cotton piece goods or cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or wool and other fibres, but chiefly cotton not enumerated in the tariff <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%

It is understood that ready made clothes and other completely made articles are not included in the above list of cotton fabrics.

18. Glass, window (ordinary):	yen.
A. Plain per 100 square feet ...	0.302
B. Coloured or polished <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
19. Hats, caps (felt hats included) <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
20. Indigo, dried per 100 catties ...	12.953

## IRON AND STEEL.

21. Pig per 100 catties ...	0.083
22. Bar and rods (not exceeding 1½ inch in diameter) ...	0.261
23. Nails:	
A. Ordinary ...	0.573
B. Electro-galvanised <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
24. Pipes and tubes <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
25. Plates per 100 catties ...	0.296
26. Rails ...	0.129
27. Screw nails, bolts, and nuts (galvanised or otherwise) <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
28. Galvanised plate (corrugated or otherwise) per 100 catties ...	0.740
29. Iron and steel sheets:	
A. Ordinary ...	0.691
B. Polished <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
30. Wire and rod, not exceeding ½ inch, per 10 catties ...	0.503
31. Electric wire (galvanised) ...	0.256

Soft steel in this tariff means soft steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, or similar methods, and its price is nearly equal to that of iron in the corresponding item of this tariff.

32. Lead, pig and slab per 100 catties ...	0.316
33. Leather:	
A. Sole leather ...	5.690
B. Other classes <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
34. Hemp or flax yarn (plain dyed) per 100 catties ...	6.527

## LINENS.

35. Hemp ducks per yard ...	0.047
36. Other linens <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%

It is understood that ready made clothes and other completed manufactured articles shall not be included in the category of linens.

37. Mercury per 100 catties ...	5.048
38. Milk, condensed and desiccated per 12 tins of one pound, tins of over a pound in the same proportion ...	0.123
39. Paraffin <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
40. Paint in oil per 100 catties ...	1.304
41. Printing papers per 100 catties ...	1.163
42. Saltpetre (Shosan Hatorias) per 100 catties ...	0.490
43. Silk and cotton mixed sations <i>ad valorem</i> ...	15%

It is understood that in the case of other cotton and silk or woollen and silk mixture the duty will be imposed under items 17 to 61 of this tariff, according as the cotton or the wool predominates.

## STEEL (EXCLUDING SOFT STEEL)

44. Pig <i>ad valorem</i> ...	5%
45. Bars, rods, and plates ...	7½%
46. Wire and rods, (the latter not exceeding ½ inch) per 100 catties ...	1.819
47. Refined sugar:	
A. From nos. 15 to 20 of the Dutch colour standard ...	0.748
B. Exceeding no. 20 of the Dutch colour standard ...	0.827

## TIN.

48. Pig and slab per 100 catties ...	1.992
49. Plates <i>ad valorem</i> ...	10%
50. Paraffin wax per 100 catties ...	0.544
51. Woollen yarns and worsted, plain or dyed per 100 catties ...	9.169

## WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS.

(Pure wool or mixed with other materials.)

52. Alpacas per square yard ...	0.075
53. Blankets and blankets hemmed with thread (plain woven) per 100 catties ...	7.458
54. Bunting per square yard ...	0.031
55. Cloths:	

A. Of woollen yarn or worsted, or of woollen yarn and worsted, such as broad-cloth, narrow cloth, Army cashmere, tweeds, worsted, coatings per square yard ...

B. Of woollen yarn, or worsted and cotton yarn, such as pilot cloth, president cloth, and union cloth per square yard ...

56. Flannel per square yard ...	0.043
57. Italian cloth per square yard ...	0.029
58. Long ells per square yard ...	0.036
59. Mousseline de laine per square yard ...	0.021
60. Serges:	

A. Worsted wool and woollen yarn warp per square yard ...

B. All others *ad valorem* ...

61. All woollen fabrics not otherwise enumerated in this convention, whether of pure wool or mixed with other material, but in which the wool predominates, *ad valorem* ...

It is understood that ready made clothes and articles finished and ready for use are not included among woollen piece goods.

62. Yarns, all sorts of, not otherwise enumerated in this convention, *ad valorem* ...

## ZINC.

63. Pig and slab per 100 catties ...	0.451
64. Plates per 100 catties ...	0.928

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY.

A *kin* (catty) is a Japanese weight, and is equal to 600 grammes of the metrical system or 1.32277lbs. of British avoirdupois weight.

The pound is the British avoirdupois pound.

The yard and foot are British lineal measure.

The yen is the current Japanese silver yen consisting of 900 parts of pure silver in 1,000, and weighing 416 grains.

## RULES FOR CALCULATING AD VALOREM DUTIES.

*Ad valorem* duties to be imposed on imported goods according to this convention shall be calculated from the cost at the place of purchase, production, or manufacture, with the addition of the cost of insurance, and transportation to the port of discharge and commission, if any.

## RULES FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF FABRICS.

In determining the breadth of fabrics for the purpose of imposing the tax at Custom-houses, fractions under half an inch shall not be counted, and fractions over half an inch shall be taken as one inch.

The woven hem shall be excluded from measurement.

## MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON BOARD A RIVER STEAMER.

On her last voyage up to Hankow from Shanghai an occurrence took place on board the *Yuenwo* of a nature so serious that it was only by the merest accident that it did not result in great loss of life and considerable damage to the ship. On the night of the 1st inst. when she was steaming up the Yangtze, about 14 miles away from Shanghai, a heavy, dull explosion was heard and a shock felt over the whole vessel. At first it was thought that she had run down a junk in the dark, but it was speedily ascertained that the disturbance was really due to an explosion in the comrade's room, which was found to be completely wrecked, and the comrade, who was asleep at the time, was discovered lying unconscious on deck among the ruins of his bunk. Happily he was not seriously hurt, and he soon recovered his senses, but he was unable to explain anything about the affair beyond what was apparent to everyone on board. Subsequently the remains of a cotton bag, all



blackened and burned, were found shoved into a narrow interstice between the bulkhead and deck, just above the compradore's bunk. Several beams were splintered and scorched, the partition between the compradore's room and the next cabin was blown down; the deck was raised a couple of inches, for a length of about 35 feet, and other damage was done. The bag contained Chinese gunpowder, beyond a doubt, probably about six pounds, but no trace of the manner in which it was placed in position, who put it there, or how it was fired has as yet been discovered. There can be little question that it was a deliberate attempt to blow up the compradore by some one on board who had a spite against him. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police here and the most searching enquiries will be made into the whole matter.—*China Gazette.*

### THE RUSSIANS TO WINTER IN KYAO-CHAU BAY.

We understand that the Russian fleet intends making Kyao-chau Bay its headquarters this winter. The Chinese authorities object, as they had nice little arrangements made for fortifying that very desirable harbour. Our Chefoo friends will thus lose their very profitable coaling business, as Kyao-chau is as near Shanghai as Chefoo.—*China Gazette.*

### THE CHINESE REOCCUPY PORT ARTHUR.

The Chinese Government transport *Chin-hai* left Chefoo on the night of the 5th instant for Port Arthur, with three Tientsin Tactais and General Sun on board to take over the port from the Japanese on the 10th instant. By the same steamer the Commissioner of Customs sent over lightkeepers Harp and Wulf and four Chinese to take charge of the Laotiehshan Light, which we understand will be exhibited this year till the 31st inst., instead of, as usual, being extinguished on the 5th December.—*China Gazette.*

### THE WRECK OF THE "NANKING" AND THE ALLEGED JAPANESE DISCOURTESY.

Mr. Niels Sorensen, late master of the Norwegian steamer *Nanking*, writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* from Chefoo under date of the 4th inst.:

I shall feel greatly obliged to you if you could spare a little space in the columns of your valuable paper for this letter, which may also prove of some interest to your readers.

On 12th November, 1895, at about noon, I anchored some distance off Port Arthur (as I had no special chart for that harbour) with the Norwegian steamer *Nanking* in distress, having lost two blades of her propeller, rendering her all but helpless, causing her to steer very badly, and reducing her full speed to from three to four knots. I went on shore in one of the ship's boats and produced all my ship's papers to the authorities and told them in what distressed condition the steamer was.

I repeatedly asked their permission to enter the inner harbour, only to enable me to dip the ship to temporarily repair her propeller. I told them how I had once entered the naval port of Brest under similar circumstances, and could not give enough praise for the good will and speedy assistance rendered by the French naval authorities. But all this was of no avail with these Eastern gentlemen of *fin de siècle* civilisation. No help, no assistance—nothing was offered; in fact, I was told I had better go away, for if able to reach their port, I might also reach some other. This no doubt was meant for politeness; but really I should like to know if these Japanese would have dared to refuse what I requested to any ship (under similar circumstances) flying the flag of one of the Great Western nations, or that of the U.S. of America. My belief is, those would-be-gentlemen did not deem it necessary to show any consideration to such a small country as

Norway, with no navy to enforce common civility from them.

I left Port Arthur for Chefoo, but unfortunately the *Nanking* became a total wreck on some reefs to the north of "English Island," owing to the wind and weather, but principally to her disabled engines.

Had it not been for the want of courtesy and lack of rendering such assistance as one civilised nation might expect from another, I have no doubt that the Norwegian steamer *Nanking* would still be afloat.

### ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE PALACE AT SEOUL.

At 2 a.m. on the 28th November some of the old disbanded bodyguard soldiers at Seoul attempted to force their way into the palace, but were repulsed by the remaining men of the old *Kunren-tai* (disciplined soldiers).

A Tokyo telegram of the 4th December to the *China Gazette* says:—It now transpires that the chief instigator in the plot to seize the palace at Seoul and assassinate the Cabinet Ministers was Li Han-shin, ex-Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Li Han-shin has been a guest at the Russian Legation ever since the tragic events of October 8th, and he has been in close contact with the Russian officials. His attempt was made on the palace on the 28th, as I have previously informed your readers, and was joined by a certain portion of the palace guards, namely, the *Kunren-tai*, or foreign disciplined force, but as stated before, the premature discovery of his plans by the Government ended in his defeat. It has now transpired that he fled on board a Russian man-of-war, the name of which is given as the *Otrajini*, which left immediately for an unknown destination. This circumstance has given the affair a far greater importance than it otherwise would have possessed.

#### WHY AMERICANS ASSISTED THE REBELS.

Many circumstances seem to indicate that Korea's latest revolution was not left exclusively in the hands of the natives any more than were all the other former upheavals of the same kind within the limits of the capital. Unlike most previous disturbances of the sort, it would seem that certain Americans were among the leaders of the abortive effort to overthrow the puppet but still extant government, and the Tokyo *Asahi* has come out with a so-called explanation of the causes which may have inspired certain United States citizens to participate in the revolt.

It says that, as well as a number of native Koreans, a certain member or number of members of the Russian Legation and some Americans resident in Seoul were implicated in the revolt, and the names of the Americans are said to be known. The object of the rising was assuredly the overthrow of the existing government, and the participation of Americans in such an object is not to be wondered at. It seems, says our contemporary, that during the Queen's regime, and while the power of the Mins was in the ascendant, a certain American resident in Seoul obtained concessions to work the gold mines at Kiung Sangdo and elsewhere which are the property of the royal family. After the disturbance of 8th October last, however, when the Queen was "lost" and no one knew her whereabouts, the power of the Mins declined, and the reins of government practically fell into the hands of the Tai-won-kun, Kim-hong-chip, and other leaders of their party, who proposed a measure cancelling the concession granted to the American in question, on the ground that the extending of such a privilege to a foreigner was disadvantageous to the interests of the royal household of the kingdom. The news of this intrigue, which seriously imperilled their interests, reached the ears of the Americans connected with the scheme simultaneously with that announcing the dissatisfaction of the disbanded *Ji-sitai*, or palace guards, at the present Cabinet, and their anxiety to rise and overthrow it. The Americans thereupon encouraged the soldiers to rebel, with a view to bringing the Mins back to power and confirming their concessions.

The *Asahi* goes on to compare the wheel of events in Seoul to the changes of a kaleidoscope. There are four parties or factions there—the

Japanese, the Russian, the Li, and the Min, not counting the American element, which has heretofore stood aloof from the others in all political chicanery and has generally worked exclusively for its own interests. When General Le Gendre first arrived in Korea, neither the Japanese nor the Russians had a voice in the government nor could they secure any important posts therein. The Americans taught the Koreans their religion and trained them in the mysteries of commerce and war, and thus brought about the formation of a philo-American party which, without having any power of oppressing the others at the disposal, had nevertheless a strong influence over the community.

Since the death of the Queen certain Americans have been residing in the royal palace on the pretext of being there for the protection of the King, but such action on their part is not in conformity with the policy of their own Government.

In the programme for the reform of the Korean Government, proposed by the reform party or Japanese faction, was found a provision to the effect that it is not advisable to engage any foreigner as an adviser and to pay him a very high salary. This clause greatly offended the American party, and its members have since been devising a plan for maintaining their personal interests and influence. The disturbance of the *Ji-sitai* men on 28th November may very likely have originated in the heads of such Americans, as some of them were found among the rioters.—*Japan Advertiser.*

1st December.

The latest move in Seoul rather inclines one to believe that we are approaching the end of the "reign of terror" which we have been under ever since the Japanese drove the Chinese from Korea. On the 28th inst. the King for once spoke his own mind. The foreign representatives were invited to the palace and the King announced publicly in their presence that he had nothing to do with the so-called edict formerly promulgated degrading the Queen, and that the recent laws issued were issued without his consent. He therefore would issue an edict saying that as the Queen had never been degraded she should still be considered as occupying the position of Queen. The Japanese paper worded it somewhat differently, saying that the Queen would be restored to her former rank; but according to the King's words the edict was illegal and hence there really was no degradation, and if there was no degradation there could be no restoration.

The Minister of War, Cho Hwe Yon, and the Inspector-General of Police, Kwön Yöng-chin, were to be dismissed. These two individuals, it will be remembered, were the leaders of the Cabinet for some time and of course creatures of the Japanese. It will also be remembered that ever since the 8th of October the foreign representatives refused to recognise the Government as long as the Minister of War was not dismissed. While the King was making this announcement to the foreign representatives in the audience hall, Cho, the Minister of War, was strutting about outside in a Japanese uniform covered with gold lace and a cocked hat. But as soon as the news reached him he fled precipitately, only taking about ten minutes' time to change his uniform for a suit of Korean clothes. He has not been heard of since and is now in hiding.

The night following there was a disturbance between the old palace guards and the Japanese trained troops. The latter, it will be remembered, replaced the former after the massacre of the 8th of October. A number of the old palace guards forcibly entered the palace with the intention of assassinating the Prime Minister, also a creature of the Japanese. The attempt failed, however, and the leaders were arrested. There is a report current this morning that two of the Ministers were assassinated, but I very much doubt the truth of it. I think, however, that it is the beginning of the end of Japanese misrule (yelept reform) in Korea.

The Japanese are beginning to withdraw their troops from Korea. Yesterday thirty soldiers left for Japan by a transport. These arrived in Chemulpo a few days previously from somewhere in the interior.—*N. C. Daily News correspondent.*



## THE GUN TRICK EXPOSED.

The few foreigners who were present at Weihaiwei when it was captured by the Japanese marvelled much when the Japanese military experts decided to blow up the great guns in the eastern and western forts, instead of taking them to Japan to be mounted in the forts along the Inland Sea. Guns of every size and make were taken literally by the hundred on the island of Liukungtao and on the mainland forts. Their aggregate value must have been tens of millions of taels, their size ranging from the smallest to the greatest calibre, from Nordenfelta rifle bores to the splendid looking German giants, 30 centimetres in diameter. The magnificent looking batteries in Kinzanze and the other western forts appeared intact, and at most there was only a breach block or bolt taken away from each, and these deficiencies were soon supplied, when the missing pieces, which the foreigners in the Chinese service removed when the Chinese garrison, headed by their general, so ignominiously bolted, were subsequently found in other places. The guns in all the forts bore the most modern dates, and seemed to the unskilled eye to be perfect weapons of destruction. Good roads led up to the forts from the sea, a light ammunition railway was even laid from the lowest of the western forts to the iron pier, alongside which was quite deep water. There were sheers in abundance, with scores of Japanese transports in waiting in the harbour, and ample means were at hand to remove and transport the tremendous mass of Chinese artillery to Japan. Why then were they destroyed in so many cases? The guns in the western forts had never fired a shot during the siege or bombardment in the last days of January and on the first and second of February, but many of the huge weapons at Yohorie and the other forts on the eastern arm of the gulf had been worked by both Chinese and Japanese gunners. The guns at Nitao (9-inch Armstrongs on Moncrieff disappearing mountings) and on Koto, the fort at the western extremity of Liukungtao, were worked for several days, Nitao up to the 7th February (if we remember right without referring to notes made on the spot at the time) and Koto up to the 11th. When, therefore, the Japanese commenced to destroy the costly German guns in the forts instead of taking them away everyone, including many of the Japanese officers who were not in the secret, were perfectly astonished at what seemed this wasteful piece of destruction. Now we learn the reason. Amongst the hundreds of guns taken at Weihaiwei a mere fractional part only were found that would repay the comparatively low cost of transportation to Japan, and were not considered by the Japanese artillery experts to be worth that trouble. Scores upon scores of these seeming triumphs of modern artillery science were minutely examined by the captors, and were, *mirabile dictu*, condemned as being only fit to be blown up. They were flawed and faulty, and would never have been purchased by the Japanese. Faults of the gravest character were discovered in the case of many of the heavier guns, and of those that were not faulty through flaws most were of obsolete dates, though the plates bearing the makers' names recorded that the weapons were of recent manufacture—from 1887 up to 1893. Many have since been found to be as old as 1877, though they evinced, on the makers' plates, a feminine inclination to take a decade or so off their ages. The "tricks of the trade" were thus fully exposed. It was obvious that deception and trickery of the grossest kind had been practised by the unscrupulous arms dealers upon the "poor heathen," though the chances are that the "poor heathen" were in the know all along, but found it more profitable to themselves to be taken in by the gun agents, whose commissions are popularly supposed, to be on a sufficiently liberal scale to induce the patriotic Chinese Government officials, charged with the lucrative business of providing arms for the defence of China, to wink their eye at such little slips from commercial morality. The Japanese, therefore, knew what they were about when they condemned millions' worth of heavy ordnance to destruction, where most people would think they would only be too glad to take the prizes away and mount them for their own use. The discovery

doubtless accounts for the mysterious silence of many of the heavy guns at Weihaiwei, and the early and discreet desertion by the old German instructors and gunners from the place. They knew their weapons to well to try them with the grim test of war. Accordingly they executed an early and masterly retreat back to the civilized comforts of Chefoo and Tientsin, to rival McGiffen and von Hanneken in their marvellous tales of valour done and noble deeds performed "for China." Poor China, such men, such guns! They remind one of Falstaff's army. The whole business is sickening. Now it has at last been effectually borne in upon the dull minds of the highest Chinese officials in Peking that they have been plundered out of millions and stuck with guns that the German Government, or any other government in the world that knew what it was about, would not pass on account of structural defects, antiquity, or flaws in the metal. Experts know well how to plug up the latter so as to deceive the eye, but not to stand the test of war. Consequently Peking is in a flutter of excitement. They have just found out "their friends," and widespread consternation reigns. Doubtless the Chinese have learned from the Japanese diplomatic and military officers the cruel deception of which they have been the victims for years, in being tricked with defective weapons at fabulous prices by "their friends." The anxiety of the Tientsin garrisons during the war to do everything so as to stave off exposure by enlisting every agency on earth that they could think ostensibly on China's side (but really to protect and cover up their own tracks) is now apparent. The reason for their loyal devotion to China is disclosed and it stinks horribly. The columns of the *Peking Gazette* have recently borne evidence that the Emperor has been informed of the unholty treatment that "his friends," who recently joined the Russians and French to save China for further exploitation, and the Imperial wrath is said to be invoked at the discovery of this gigantic system of treachery and deception. "The friends" are out in the cold. It was therefore necessary that Germany should do something to recover the gold-bearing ground so suddenly cut away from under her feet by the astute practices of some of her traders, her gun dealers. Hence such a tried and trusted diplomat as Herr von Brandt, who had built up her iron industry in China, was sent to the rescue. No one, however, will envy him his humiliating task of explaining away the little tricks that have been so unfortunately laid bare, as one of the results of Japan's exposure of the rottenness which pervaded and still pervades the entire Chinese body politic. People who have no interest in these matters beyond that of the spectator will, we fear, only grin unfeelingly at the tribulation of those who have made millions in a few years where the honest trader can barely make a living. Not that whether the Chinese had the best or the worst guns really made any difference, for they abandoned all alike when it came to the scratch. The papers received from Japan tell us that it has been necessary to take away the guns from the *Chen-yuen*, the best of the Chinese ships, and to replace them with others. One thing, however, the war has shown, both by the experience on the Japanese warships and the Chinese ships and forts, namely, that the English guns were what they were sold for and gave a satisfaction which none of their rivals attained. Armstrong to day holds the field in China and Japan.—*China Gazette*.

## HONGKONG.

The annual regatta was held on Thursday and Friday and, as usual, there was a general holiday on both days, and a large number of people witnessed the sports. On Saturday a meeting of the Legislative Council was held, when the estimates for the year were passed in opposition to the votes of the whole of the unofficial members. During the week there were two fires. It is stated that Her Majesty's cruiser *Royal Arthur* will remain at Victoria, B.C., all the winter, ready to proceed to the Far East. The maximum temperature last month was 79.9 on the 9th, and the minimum 54.2 on the 4th, the mean for the month being 67.6. The rainfall amounted to 0.325 in.

H.M.S. *Tweed* paid off on Monday and has gone back into the reserve.

There were 2,182 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 122 were Europeans.

The A. D. C. advertise two performances of Pinero's popular farce "Dandy Dick," to be given on the 26th and 28th inst.

Another consignment of subscription griffins, eleven in number, arrived on Friday afternoon by the *Choysang*. They were drawn for at Kennedy's Town Repository at noon on Saturday.

The stamp revenue last month was \$16,234, a decrease of \$1,650 on the amount collected in November, 1894. The difference is more than made up under the head of probate, the probate duty in November, 1894, amounting to \$4,535 as against \$527 this year.

The match on Monday afternoon between the Hongkong Football Club and 12th Company, S.D., R.A., was most evenly contested. Although several excellent attempts were made by each team to make a score, nothing was made and a draw resulted.

A special meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chess Club was held on Monday afternoon in Mr. Pollock's chambers. It was unanimously resolved to engage a room in Thomas's restaurant for the purposes of the club. The room will be open every afternoon in the week.

A telegram from Raub, dated 3rd inst., to the Singapore Secretary, says:—"Rough cleaning up of battery yielded 1,700 oz. amalgam, estimated quantity of stone crushed being 1,400 tons. Prospects remain unchanged." This result is equal to nearly 600 ounces of gold—say, roughly 8½ dwts. to the ton.

The police orders on Wednesday contained the following promotions:—Acting Chief Inspector Corcoran to be Chief Inspector; Inspector Quincey to be second class inspector; Inspector Butlin to be second class inspector; and Sergeant Duncan to be third class inspector. The promotions were brought about by the resignation of Chief Inspector Mathieson.

A regrettable accident happened on Sunday evening near Bay View. A number of Rifle-men were rowing in a gig when the boat capsized. All the men with the exception of one named Killick were rescued by a launch, and up to last night the body of the missing Rifleman had not been recovered. The gig drifted away and was picked up yesterday off Tsatsimui.

At the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon Mr. W. A. Cruickshank decided a wager he had entered into. He was challenged to walk a mile, run a mile, and ride a mile in twenty minutes. Mr. Cruickshank walked the mile in 9 mins. 12½ secs., ran the mile in 5 mins. 55 secs., and rode the mile in 2 mins. 23½ secs., accomplishing the feat in the good time of 17 mins. 36 secs., or 2 mins. 24 secs. under the time allowed.

The Hongkong Legislative Council is run on testotal principles. At Singapore it is not so. According to The Moralist of the *Straits Times*, the anti-room of the Council Chamber there is turned on Council days into a high class refreshment room, where tea, and whisky and soda, and cakes, and other stimulating drinks and viands are kept on call, to enable members of Council to endure the labour of listening to each other.

Mr. George Grimbles' organ recital at the Union Church on Tuesday afternoon was largely attended, the church being full. The selections were all of the highest class and it is needless to say that Mr. Grimbles' playing was much appreciated. He was assisted by three vocalists—Mrs. P. Sachse, Miss Lammert, and Mr. Ernst Mirow, each of whom sang with much feeling. The recital was given in aid of the organ fund, which should benefit to a considerable extent.

The British ship *Lillian J. Robbins*, which arrived at Saigon dismantled, as already reported, was, it seems, towed in by the steamer *Machew*. We learn from the *Progrès Commercial de Saigon* that the *Machew* fell in with her in lat. 14.05 N. and long. 110.05 E. and towed her to Cape St James, where she arrived on the 24th November. The *Lillian J. Robbins* had lost all her three masts in a typhoon on the 2nd November and until the 21st, when the *Machew* found her, she had seen no other vessel.



At the Magistracy on Thursday afternoon Fung Tim, hairdresser, was again charged with giving false particulars whilst pawning jewellery belonging to Ho Tsat, a concubine. She was convicted on three charges and sent to gaol for one month on each, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Ewens, who defended, asked his Worship to state a case on a point of fact, and this was consented to, and the woman allowed out on bail of \$400. Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Mounsey) appeared from the prosecution.

The resolution acknowledging Mr. Justice Ackroyd's services, of which the Hon. T. H. Whitehead had given notice, did not come on at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday. We understand it has been withdrawn and that the unofficial members will probably address a joint letter to the Government in the same sense as the withdrawn resolution. For a body like the Legislative Council, with an official majority, to pass votes acknowledging official services would reduce it to something like a mutual admiration society.

The installation meeting of St. Mary Magdalen Chapter of Rose Croix was held on the 13th inst., when the following officers were installed:—M. W. Sovereign, G. C. Anderson; Prelate, J. Kirkwood; First General, R. P. Simmonds; Second General, A. Seth; Recorder, E. C. Ellis; Treasurer, D. E. Brown; Marshall, S. J. Hanisch; Raphael, Rev. St. Aidan Baylee; Captain of the Guard, E. J. Main; Almoner, A. Schomberg; D.C., J. W. Edwards; Organist, W. Danby, P.M.W.S.; Outer Guard, J. Maxwell.

H.M.S. *Narcissus* was to be commissioned on the 19th November by Captain H. B. Lang with the following officers:—Commander G. Gore-Browne; Lieuts. N. B. Youel (N.), E. F. A. Gaunt (G.), Basil R. H. Taylor, W. L. B. Molyneux, and F. A. Whitehead; Sub-Lieut. B. A. Smith; Chaplain, Gordon-Vaudin; Naval Instructor, Arnold Cleave, B. A.; Staff Surgeon J. S. Lambert; Staff Engineer J. W. Henwood; Engineer Charlie Broadbent; Paymaster B. C. Scott; Assist. Engineers S. P. Fergusson and W. M. McDonald, Assist. Paymaster J. A. Banbury.

Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., write us with reference to the *Strathnevis*:—We have a further telegram from our Tacoma firm, sent apparently after receipt of the letters advised as expected when they previously wired us, giving us the information that the disaster occurred on the 20th October, when she was seven days out from Victoria, and that instead of the main shaft being broken, the tail shaft is broken and the propeller lost. Our firm further advise us that the steamer *Tacoma*, which sailed from Tacoma on the 8th inst. bound for Yokohama, was instructed to endeavour to find the *Strathnevis* if such could be done without any great delay.

At the Magistracy on Monday Mr. T. Sercombe Smith held an inquiry respecting the death of a fireman named Yui Kau, who was scalded to death on board the *Chingping*, on Wednesday last. The following was the verdict:—That the deceased Yui Kau met his death by scalding, due to an escape of steam whilst the feed-pipe was being disconnected on board the steamer *Chingping* on the 11th inst., in Victoria Harbour. The Court finds that the pressure of steam in the feed-pipe was due to the very defective state of the check valve, and considers that the chief engineer, Mr. Jervis, is censurable for not having examined the check valve during the year in which he has been on board of the steamer *Chingping*.

On Thursday evening Bro. F. Howell was installed as Worshipful Master of the St. John Lodge for the ensuing year. The ceremony was conducted by the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, E. C. Ray, who was attended by the District Grand Officers. Wor. Bro. Howell appointed his officers as follows:—S.W., Bro. H. B. Bridger; J.W., Bro. J. I. Andrew; Treasurer, Wor. Bro. J. Dickie; Secretary, Bro. F. Walker; S.D., Bro. S. MacIsaac; J.D., Bro. H. Reeves; Organist, Bro. S. Donnenberg; D. of C., Bro. J. Hand; Steward, Bro. G. Williams; I.G., Bro. G. White; Tyler, Bro. J. Maxwell. At the banquet which followed the ceremony the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured.

Shareholders in the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, will be disappointed to learn that the new expert who was sent out to work the cyanide process has arrived at Singapore suffering from serious illness and will have to be sent home again. Great results were expected from the cyanide process, but the Company seems doomed to misfortune in connection with it.

For state-created crime Hongkong would easily take first place. A singing girl is sent for to attend an entertainment in the evening at a house in the same street as that in which she lives, but on the opposite side and a little lower down. She sets out to cross the street in an oblique direction and is at once pounced on by a ferocious minion of the law and haled to the Police Station because she has not provided herself with a lantern. If that is the sort of thing by which it is expected the natives will be impressed with the justice, the reasonableness, and the majesty of British administration the Government must have very peculiar views.

A meeting of the seatholders and subscribers attending St. John's Cathedral was held at the City Hall on the 11th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Jackson, to consider the question of the Chaplain's re-engagement. The following resolutions were passed:—"That Mr. Cobbold be requested to renew his engagement on the present terms for a further period of three years." "That he be granted six months' leave of absence during 1896, upon the terms previously offered, viz., half pay while absent and a free passage back to Hongkong." "That the Church body will pay the salary of a clergyman during Mr. Cobbold's absence, making the best arrangements they can in the matter."

At one o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the third floor of the Hop Cheung shop, 100, Praya West. The Fire Brigade, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Mr. Badeley, were quickly on the scene, but as the tide was low considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining water. Consequently the flames had made a big inroad into the premises before the firemen were able to get to work. They played on the flames for three hours, and although they did not succeed in saving the building, which was gutted, they managed to confine the flames to the one house. The damage was \$7,000, and it is covered by insurance with Messrs. Siemens and Co.

The installation meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, was held on Monday evening, when Bro. H. W. Robertson was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year by the Right Wor. District Grand Master, Hon. C. P. Chater, who was attended by the Grand Lodge officers. Wor. Bro. Robertson appointed and invested his officers as follows:—S.W., Bro. F. W. Edwards; J.W., Bro. F. F. Kiene; Treasurer, Bro. A. C. S. Manners; Secretary, Bro. Dr. F. W. Clarke; Chaplain, Bro. Rev. St. Aidan Baylee; S.D., Bro. A. Cumming; J.D., Bro. C. W. Longuet; I.G., Bro. J. Bragmann; D.C., Bro. W. A. Cruickshank; Steward, Bro. P. G. Davis; Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grimble.

If it be argued that no man can lurk or prowl with evil intent while proclaiming his whereabouts to the whole city by means of a lamp and that no man with a lamp in his hand would break open the shutters of a shop, might it not by parity of reasoning be contended that the whole population would be rendered law abiding during the daytime by compelling every man to carry a red flag in his hand? A still more effective means would be to lock up every Chinaman found in the colony, because a man cannot commit many crimes while confined within four walls. The business of the colony would be brought to a standstill it is true, but that does not seem to be considered a matter of much account. Several branches of business have been brought to a standstill by the regulation requiring Chinamen to carry lamps after seven o'clock in the evening; the theatres and restaurants for instance. The local representatives of Mrs. Ormiston Chant say it is a good thing that such places should be closed. They would no doubt contend also that it would be a good thing if the music halls and public houses in London were closed, but the Londoners themselves do not seem to take that view.

At the Police Court on Monday a lukong and an ex-lukong were charged with extortion. At the beginning of the month the men boarded a junk and accused one of the crew of having stolen some oil. The man said the oil had not been stolen as it was his property. The prisoners then threatened to lock him up if he did not bribe them and the man became so frightened that he allowed the accused to sell the oil for \$12 and also promised to give them an additional \$30 when he returned from Macao. Inspector Witchell was informed of the affair and when the junk came back from Macao he went on board and arrested one of the prisoners just as he was in the act of receiving some of the extortion money. The officer soon afterwards had the other man in custody. They were sent to gaol for six months with hard labour.

The Hongkong Police have received information of a very daring robbery by violence which occurred in Ting Tan, a village in the Sun On district. About thirty men armed with revolvers, carbines, and swords, entered the house of a steward employed on H.M.S. *Pique*, and forced the inmates to keep silent while they rifled the premises. The steward, who was on leave, was not present at the time; only his family were in the house. The gang forced open a box and stole \$80 in bank notes, \$300 in silver, four fixed deposit receipts on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, worth \$4,000, and several pieces of clothing. The desperadoes went away without injuring any one, and the steward, on being told what had happened during his absence, gave information to the Hongkong Police and also to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in order that payment on the deposit receipts should be stopped.

The *Grafton*, which left Portsmouth on the 11th November, brings out the following officers for the men-of-war on this station:—Lieut. H. Adair, Sub-Lieuts. A. Lowndes and V. L. Bowring, Surgeon F. W. Lumley, Engineer W. C. Stevens, and Gunner W. Northcote, for the *Pigmy*; Lieut. S. V. de Horsey, Sub-Lieut. H. Cayley, Assist. Paymaster W. Davy, Engineer R. Main, and Gunner F. Roper, for the *Plover*; Lieuts. A. L. Cay and T. I. Shelford, Surgeon J. H. Read, M.B., and Assist. Engineer Drake, for the *Alacrity*; Lieuts. J. K. Laird, P. E. Allen, Sub-Lieut. A. F. House, and Gunner M. Murphy, for the *Daphne*; Lieut. G. S. P. Gwynn, for the *Tamar*; Surgeon H. W. Stephens, for the R. N. Hospital, Hongkong; Assist. Paymaster C. S. Inglis, Sub-Lieut. H. B. Gillibrand, and Gunner Gates, for the *Redpole*; Engineer W. T. Cox, for the *Peacock*; Assist. Clerks C. Boulton, Le Febvre, Hammond, and Hodder, for the *Centurion*.

Fire broke out at one o'clock on Monday morning in the ground floor of the shop of Wong Cheong, foreign goods dealer, 247, Queen's Road Central. The Fire Brigade, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Mr. Badeley, quickly responded to the call, and found the premises well alight. The master of the shop was not there at the time, but he was in the neighbourhood, and on hearing of the outbreak he hastened back. The Brigade worked for an hour and a half before they managed to subdue the flames. The building, consisting of two storeys, was completely gutted, and the first and second floors of 72, Jervois Street were also burnt out, while the ground floor was damaged by water. The shop where the fire originated is insured with Messrs. Sander and Co., for \$14,000 and with Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., for \$1,500. The shop at 72, Jervois Street, which is occupied by a second-hand clothes dealer, is insured with Messrs. Siemens and Co. for \$11,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

An experiment in the cultivation of jute in Tonkin is said to have resulted in quite phenomenal success.

The wreck and cargo of the steamer *Nanking* have been sold by public auction at Shanghai. The wreck realised Tls. 3,900 and the cargo Tls. 36.

The following telegram has been received by the Master-Attendant at Singapore from the British Consul at Batavia:—"Missing boats *Avoca* picked up by ship *Irmeira*: all well."



The *Peking and Tientsin Times* hears that the boundaries of the German Concession at Tientsin are now arranged, and that the work of laying out roads will shortly be commenced.

We (*China Gazette*) are informed that the Czar has conferred the Grand Cross of St. Anne upon M. Gerard, the French Minister at Peking, and the order of Chevalier of St. Stanislas upon M. A. Vissiere, First Interpreter of the French Legation.

A rich Ningpo Chinaman named Chung has petitioned the Shanghai Taotai, we learn from the *China Gazette*, on the subject of a line of small steamers which he is proposing to start to run between Ningpo, Chappoo, Boat Island, and other places in the neighbourhood.

The Chinese, the *China Gazette* says, are about to erect a cotton mill outside Soochow. The mill will contain about 15,000 spindles we believe, the necessary machinery having been ordered out by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. from Dobson and Barlow, Rochdale.

It is reported from Peking, the *China Gazette* says, that one of the clauses of the new commercial treaty between Japan and China provides for the augmentation of the I. M. Chinese Customs service by the admission of a considerable number of Japanese to the various branches of the service.

The following paragraph appears in the *Singapore Free Press*:—As the Portuguese Government contemplate making Macao into a naval post, shortly, the Minister of Marine has invited the distinguished engineer Dr. Adolf Loureiro, who some eleven years ago surveyed the port, to present his lowest estimates for its improvement.

According to Seoul telegrams in Japanese papers the Korean Court is making big preparations for the funeral of the late Queen, and Min Yong-chun, head of the Min family, has been appointed Chief Commissioner for the funeral. This is believed by some to be a preliminary step to the restoration of the Min family to power.

The *China Gazette* says:—We understand that Mr. H. M. Bevis, the late popular Manager of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed general Inspector for all branches in every port of the world. Mr. John Walter, the late general Inspector, having been permanently appointed to the London office.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung being in favour of the establishment in Kiangsu of a Mutual Improvement Society like that recently started by certain Hanlin in Peking, a number of the provincial literati residing at Shanghai, the *N. C. Daily News* says, have taken the matter up, and a prospectus will soon appear, inviting all educated Chinese to join the association.

We (*China Gazette*) learn that a Japanese and Chinese company has been formed at Shanghai with a capital Tls. 80,000, of which the Japanese subscribed thirty and the Chinese fifty thousand, to run a regular steam launch service, towing passengers and cargo boats to and from Shanghai, Hangchow, and Soochow. The company has already purchased six steam launches locally. Mr. Hani, the representative of Mr. Horie of Tokyo, is the leading spirit in the enterprise.

Reuter recently reported that the steamer *Gorsedd*, which had been seven weeks overdue at Puget Sound from Singapore, had arrived at Port Townsend. Referring to the above the *Singapore Free Press* says:—The *Gorsedd*, Captain Mead, has had a somewhat adventurous voyage. Owing to a mishap in the Red Sea, she was in dock here for about a month, a special engineer coming out to look after her. She left Singapore for Nagasaki and Puget Sound on 18th October.

We (*China Gazette*) understand that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have sent the Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo, two very handsome marble clocks, for presentation to the Chief and Assistant Lightkeepers at N.E. Promontory Lighthouse, Messrs. T. H. Blowey and G. J. Nott, in recognition of their friendly services to the shipwrecked crew of the C.N. steamer *Soochow*. At the inquiry we heard no mention made of these services, whilst the Yung Ching magistrate came in for a large amount of praise. The two lightkeepers entertained the entire crew of the *Soochow* (foreign and native) for two days.

All efforts to raise the *Ting-yuen* have proved unsuccessful. Two of the large guns have been recovered, however, together with a considerable quantity of apparatus, and will shortly be brought to Kure from Weihaiwei.

In an action brought by Henry Clare before Judge Mowat at Yokohama against the Northern Pacific S.S. Co., for damages sustained by his falling down an open hatchway on the *Victoria*, the jury awarded the sum claimed, \$1,500, and costs.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—Disturbances in Formosa having been settled and the arrangements for the withdrawal of troops from Liaotung having been made many of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers chartered by the Government will be released from service. In consequence the Company is also disengaging several foreign steamers. The *Anjer Head* is to be disengaged on 5th December, the *Ingo* on 13th December, and the *Port Adelaide* on 7th December.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Prices that have been lately paid for land and property in the settlement and suburbs show that there is still a strong demand for this form of investment. The property at Yangtzepoo belonging to Dr. Pichon has been sold for Tls. 40,000; Sans Souci Terrace of 14 houses, partly opposite the race-course, has been sold for about Tls. 70,000; and a plot of 30 *mow* on the river bank next to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s packing establishment has been sold for Tls. 85,000. This plot changed hands four years ago at Tls. 18,000, and was sold again about eighteen months ago for Tls. 40,000.

On the 6th inst. a quarrel took place on the *Hankow*, lying in Yokohama harbour, between the chief saloon boy and the chief cook, both Chinese, over the exchange value of an American dollar, lost by one to the other in a gambling transaction. The boy seized a knife and stabbed the cook in the calf of the leg; the cook retaliated by stabbing the boy in the thigh, making such a terrible gash that the boy died within two or three minutes from loss of blood. The cook was taken into custody, and a Board of Trade inquiry was afterwards conducted on board by Mr. J. Carey Hall, acting British Consul, and adjourned.

## COMMERCIAL.

### TEA.

SHANGHAI, 13th December.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—London deliveries of China Congon for November were 2,230,000 lb., against 2,343,000 lb. for corresponding month in the previous year, and the stocks on 30th ultimo were 18,600,000 lb., against 20,250,000 lb. on same date in 1894. Black Tea.—Business done on this market has been small and uninteresting. Tea-men are not forcing sales, but prices are slightly easier.

The following settlements are reported:—  
Ningchow... 205 1/2-chts. at Tls. 12 1/2 a pl.  
Hohow... 484 " " 11 to 12 " "  
Oonam... 706 " " 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 " "

Total 1,395 1/2-chests.

Stocks.—10,548 half-chests, against 6,398 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—Ping yuey.—No arrivals have taken place during the interval, and apparently supplies are at an end for the season. Country Tea.—The natural result of reduced stocks and less pressure to sell has been seen in a more steady feeling in the market, and in a recovery in some instances of about a Tael a picul in prices. The few remaining fine Teas are firmly held, and Tea-men want full market rates for all qualities. Our estimate of supplies given on 4th October are too low, as total arrivals promise to exceed last season's by 40,000 half-chests; there are, however, very few lines kept back from chop this season, and we shall not find export figures creeping up in an unaccountable manner after the season is supposed to be finished. We have seen the most careful calculations upset from this practice in more than one season. Shipments by steamers to New York promise to be small to the close of the season, as a large portion of the late settlements will probably go forward by sailing vessel. The *Ulysses* (s.) took the first important shipment to Batoum direct, though Hysons have been shipped from Bombay by this route for the Central Asian markets for some time past.

### Settlements reported since 29th ultimo:

	1-chts.	picul
Pingsuey	1,255 at Tls. 17.10	to 19.00
Moyune	9,097 " "	14.00 to 24.40
Tienkai	2,771 " "	13.25 to 27.50
Fychow	899 " "	12.00 to 14.00
Local P'ked	417 " "	13.25 to 17.50

Total... 14,439 1/2-chts.

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	179,124 1/2-chts. against 157,306 1/2-chts.	
Pingsuey	115,111 " "	104,262 " "
Moyune	91,437 " "	74,409 " "
Tienkai	23,770 " "	17,971 " "
Local P'ked	22,457 " "	16,711 " "

Total... 411,899 1/2-chts. Total 370,659 1/2-chts.

Total arrivals to date are:—438,946 half-chests, against 373,261 half-chests to same date last year.

### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	6,908,824	6,797,828
Amoy	414,884	719,363
Foochow	11,175,408	14,357,218
Shanghai and Hankow	20,252,570	21,179,428
	38,745,686	43,053,872

### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	10,775,947	15,496,196
Foochow	6,066,651	4,626,555
Shanghai	27,392,600	24,730,986
	44,235,198	44,853,737

### EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	27,240,863	22,555,223

### EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	28,831,449	26,929,936
Kobe	17,871,446	14,660,393
	46,701,895	41,590,329

### SILK.

CANTON, 17th December.—Tsaitloes.—No business to report. Quotations are unchanged. Reels.—Have been in very little demand. A small sale is reported in No. 1 Grant at \$347. The few holders of this class are very firm and quote their stocks at subjoined rates. Filatures.—Remained entirely neglected during the first part of the fortnight, but latterly one or two buyers have appeared again on the market, influenced no doubt by the drop in Exchange, and, by the payment of full rates, have checked the decline. Holders are firmer at the close and in some cases ask an advance on lowest rates. Settlements are about 600 bales, from which we quote: \$700 for Kwong Sun Cheong and Miu King Lun 11/13 and \$690 for 13/15, \$695/650 for Kwong Wo Hing 11/13, 13/15, \$695/635 for Kwong Lun Fung 9/11, 10/12, \$675 for Shun Kee 11/13, \$670 for Kong Lun Hing 13/15, and Cheong Kee 9/11, \$600 for Kai Lun Yuen 11/13 and Kwong Hing Loong 10/12, \$655/650 for Kai Sun Cheong and Yu King Lun 13/15, \$647 1/2 for Hing King Cheong and Hau King Lon 13/15, \$635 for Poo Cheong Wo 13/15, \$570/575 for Best 3rd class 11/13. Shortreels have been in very little request for America. Good grades have scarcely sold at all, \$630 being offered for Chung Sun Hing 11/16, but 3rd class have found buyers at \$550/540/530 for 14/16, 14/18, 16/20. Waste.—Steam Waste is in moderate enquiry at former rates. Other sorts are neglected. Stocks.—Taitlee, 800 bales. Filatures 4,500 bales. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons Exchange, 6 months' sight, 2/2 and Fcs. 2.75 per Dollar:—

Tsaitlee	No. 1	\$490	=	8/9 1/2
	No. 2	\$475	=	8/6
	No. 3	\$460	=	8/3
	No. 4	\$440	=	7/10 1/2
	No. 4 1/2	\$430	=	7/8 1/2
	No. 5	\$415	=	7/5 1/2



Filature 1st class 11/13...\$700 to \$690  
 1st " 13/15...\$700 to \$690  
 2nd " 9/11...\$675 to \$690  
 2nd " 10/12...\$665 to \$680  
 2nd " 13/15...\$660 to \$670  
 2nd " 10/12...\$635 to \$650  
 3rd " 11/13...\$570 to \$550  
 3rd " 13/15...\$570 to \$550

Long-reels Lacklow .....\$485  
 Satow .....\$450  
 Suilam.....\$415

Re-reeled Lacklow No. 1...\$555  
 No. 2...\$540  
 No. 3...\$535  
 No. 4...\$515

Mahang ...No. 1 \$535  
 Punjum Books No. 3 & 4...\$ 87 =1/7 1/2  
 Punjum Waste .....\$ 76 =1/5 1/2

Steam Waste Extra .....\$ 85 =1/7 1/2  
 No. 1 .....\$ 64 =1/2 1/2  
 Gum Waste No. 1 .....\$ 74 =1/5  
 No. 2 .....\$ 55 =1/1

Pierced Cocoons .....\$ 62 to \$63 =1/2 1/2 to 1/2 1/2  
 Settlements for the fortnight:—

1895-96. 1894-95.  
 For Europe... 700 bales. 300 bales.  
 For America... 350 " 100 "  
 For Bombay... 60 " 60 "

[& 15 piculs. [& 20 piculs.

SHANGHAI, 12th December.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular.)—London advices to the 12th inst. report the market "quiet." Blue Elephant 10/7 1/2. Raw Silk.—Owing to the sudden and heavy drop in exchange, there has been more doing. Tsatlees.—About 500 bales have changed hands at rather higher Tael prices, but the lower exchange counterbalances this, and business has become more general. Taysaams.—Some 9/22 Moss have changed hands at rates which show no rise or fall. Yellow Silks.—There is a good demand for India, but the enquiries for this article from the continent are small. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns from 5th to the 11th December, are 393 bales of White, 377 bales of Yellow, and 687 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—No business to report. Tussah Wild Silk.—About 200 bales have been taken at Tls. 190 for good, Tls. 180 for medium, and Tls. 165 for common qualities. Waste Silk.—Small transactions are taking place. I quote Tussah Gum at Tls. 17, and Long Shantung of good quality at Tls. 21. Pongees.—Nothing to report.

Purchases include:—Tsatlees.—Red Pagoda 3 at Tls. 440 per picul, Blue Elephant at Tls. 430, Bird Seeling at Tls. 360, Gold Killing at Tls. 347 1/2. Taysaam.—Green Kahing Cicada I. at Tls. 372 1/2, ditto M at Tls. 342 1/2, 9/12 Moss Double Butterfly 1 at Tls. 332 1/2, ditto 2 at Tls. 315, Green Stork 4 at Tls. 250. Yellow Silk.—Mienchew at Tls. 235, Kopun at Tls. 242 1/2, Moeyang at Tls. 232 1/2 to Tls. 237 1/2, Fooyung at Tls. 208 1/2 to Tls. 215, Wongyi at Tls. 197 1/2 to Tls. 210, Wongchow at Tls. 187 1/2 to Tls. 193 1/2, Szechong at Tls. 172 1/2. Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw No. 1 at Tls. 190, ditto No. 2 at Tls. 180, ditto No. 3 at Tls. 170, Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 116 1/2.

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96 bales.	1894-95 bales.
Canton .....	8,235	5,336
Shanghai .....	6,650	5,325
Yokohama.....	18,727	12,005
	33,612	22,666

#### EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96 bales.	1894-95 bales.
Shanghai.....	41,041	30,363
Canton.....	11,148	8,946
Yokohama .....	13,124	9,751
	65,313	49,060

#### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—The market is unsteady. Quotations for Formosa are \$84.00 to \$84.50. During the past week sales have been 240 piculs.

#### SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—The improved rates have not been maintained, a marked decline having taken place during the past week. Large arrivals have come forward. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...\$7.50 to 7.61 per picul.  
 do. " 2, White... 6.95 to 7.00 "  
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 4.90 to 4.92 "  
 do. " 2, Brown... 4.68 to 4.70 "

Swatow. No. 1, White... 7.40 to 7.45 per picul.  
 do. " 2, White... 6.90 to 6.92 "  
 do. " 1, Brown... 4.80 to 4.81 "  
 Swatow, No. 2, Brown... 4.69 to 4.70 "  
 Foochow Sugar Candy.....11.00 to 11.20 "  
 Shekloong " ..... 9.95 to 10.00 "

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Glenyle*, Hongkong to New York, 23th November, took:—1,700 rolls Matting, 150 cases Cassia, 95 cases Chinaware, 66 packages Split Bamboo, 60 packages Canes, 50 cases Ginger, 21 bales Goat Skin Rugs, and 3 cases Curios.

The British steamship *Oaufa*, Hongkong to London, 4th December, took:—2,379 cases Ginger, 486 rolls Matting, 400 bales Waste Silk, 109 cases Essential Oil, 100 packages Split Bamboo, 100 bales Canes, 51 cases Soy, 33 cases Blackwood Ware, 25 cases Bristles, 20 cases Cantharides, 7 packages Horse Hair, 6 cases Cigars, and 4 packages Sundries; for Glasgow:—60 cases Ginger and 7 cases Blackwoodware; for Amsterdam option Rotterdam:—100 cases Ginger. From Manila:—5,601 bales Hemp.

The British bark *Matterhorn*, Hongkong to New York, 6th December, took:—15 boxes Chinaware, 50 packages Rattan Chairs, 50 cases Gallnuts, 50 cases Soy, 100 cases Preserves, 200 boxes Saigon Cassia, 208 bales Strawbraid, 250 bales Hemp, 400 cases Joss Sticks, 40 cases Preserves, 478 bales Rattans, 1,185 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 1,802 boxes Tea, 1,550 cases Fans, 2,153 packages Merchandise, 4,685 packages Cannon Crackers, 9,125 packages Fire Crackers, and 14,338 rolls Matting.

The German steamer *Irene*, Hongkong to Havre, 7th December, took:—201 rolls Matting, 11 cases Chinaware, 31 packages Bambooware, 2 cases Silk goods, 11 cases Human Hair, 24 cases Bristles, 8 cases Fans, and 410 packages Tea; for Havre option Hamburg:—103 cases Camphor, 75 bales Canes, and 5 cases Oil; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—700 boxes Cassia Lignea, 1,313 cases Camphor; for Hamburg:—2,508 packages Tea, 693 bales Canes, 94 cases Camphor, 9 cases Camphor Oil, 34 packages Rattans, 22 boxes Essential Oil, 2 cases Silks, and 18 packages Sundries.

The N. L. steamer *Preussen*, Hongkong to Beyrouth, 9th December, took:—5 rolls Matting, 1 case Tea, and 7 cases Glass Bangles; for Smyrna:—10 boxes Essential Oil; for Alexandria:—1 case Silk goods; for Milan:—2 bales Waste Silk; for Genoa:—155 bales Waste Silk; for Basle:—133 bales Waste Silk; for Olesse:—5 cases Raw Silk; for Rotterdam:—101 bales leaf Tobacco, 801 cases Preserves, and 100 cases Preserves; for Amsterdam:—1 package Tea, and 10 cases Teasticks; for Antwerp:—75 bales leaf Tobacco, 20 packages Rattan Core, 4 bales Mats, 23 cases Gallnuts, 142 bales Feathers, 8 cases Chinaware, 2 packages Matting, and 50 packages Tea; for Rio de Janeiro:—1 case Silverware, and 1 case Japanese Cabinet; for London:—108 cases Essential Oil; for Hamburg:—62 bales Canes, 20 boxes Essential Oil, 115 packages Fire Crackers, 560 bales Feathers, 20 boxes Bristles, 6 cases Woodware, and 4 cases Silk; for Bremen:—3 cases Paper, 8 cases Sundries, 5 cases Cigars, 15 Rattan Chairs, 7 cases Effects, 1 case China Ink, and 1 bale Mats; for Hamburg or Bremen:—19 cases Essential Oil; for Bremen or Hamburg:—1,098 boxes Cassia Lignea.

The steamer *Euplectra*, Hongkong to London, 11th December, took:—1 box Silk Goods, 20 packages Canes, 21 rolls Matting, and 115 boxes Essential Oil; for London option Hamburg:—10 cases Merchandise, 11 tubs Camphor, 65 cases Bristles, 70 bales Feathers, and 546 cases Camphor; for Hamburg:—1 box Silk Goods, 7 packages Rattan Cores, 20 cases Merchandise, 24 cases Fans, 54 cases Gallnuts, 60 bales Rattan Shavings, 63 bales Canes, 100 boxes Ginger, 193 bales Feathers, 399 cases Bristles, 400 cases Cassia Lignea, 600 Cassia, and 1,071 bags Chardust.

The steamer *Yarra*, Hongkong to Continent, 11th December, took:—133 bales Raw Silk, 5 cases Silk Piece Goods, 450 cases Cassia, 1 case Woodenware, 1 case Empty Cocoons, 10 packages Matting, 2 packages Cannis, and 19 packages Sundries.

#### OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—Bengal.—There has been a decline in rates owing to a falling off in the demand coupled with the recovery in the exchange on India. New Patna closes at \$762 1/2.

New Benares at \$757 1/2, last year's Old Benares at \$762 1/2, and Older Benares at \$700.

Malwa.—New descriptions have been in good request, while Old have been difficult of sale. Current quotations are as follow:—

New .....\$720 with allowance of 0 to 1 1/2 catty  
 Old (2 1/2 yrs.) \$730 " " 6 tls. to 1 "  
 Older .....\$740 " " 1 to 1 "

Persian.—This drug has been neglected during the past week and rates have declined. Latest figures are \$650 to \$700 for Oily and \$700 to \$800 for Paper-wrapped according to quality.

To-day's stocks are given as under:—

New Patna .....	1,370 chests.
New Benares .....	50 "
Old Benares.....	740 "
Older Benares .....	26 "
Malwa .....	500 "
Persian .....	795 "

#### COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dec. 11	780/8 1/2	—	770	785/7 1/2	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 12	785	—	772 1/2	787 1/2	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 13	775	—	767 1/2	777 1/2	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 14	770	—	761	775	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 15	770	—	760	775	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 16	765	—	758 1/2	765	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 17	765	—	758 1/2	765	720	730/7 1/2
Dec. 18	762 1/2	—	757 1/2	762 1/2	720	730/7 1/2

#### COTTON.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—The first lot of Bengal new season realized \$18 1/2, but owing to heavy arrivals has declined \$1 per picul. Ningpo continues the same. Stocks: Ningpo about 1,000 bales; Bengal 611 bales.

Bombay .....	\$16.00 to 18.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee .....	16.00 to 18.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca .....	16.50 to 18.50 "
Shanghai and Japanese..	19.00 to 21.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo..	20.00 to 20.40 "
Madras.....	17.00 to 19.00 "
Sales: 353 bales Bengal, Rangoon and Dacca; 1,000 bales Tungchow and Ningpo.	

#### RICE.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—The improvement in rates has continued. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$2.12 to 2.14
" Round, good quality .....	2.40 to 2.43
" Long .....	2.57 to 2.60
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2... ..	2.13 to 2.16
" Garden, " No. 1... ..	2.60 to 2.62
Siam White.....	2.57 to 2.90
" Fine Cargo .....	3.11 to 3.14

#### COALS.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—Market keeps fairly steady. Large contracts of Japanese on private terms are reported. Quotations are:—

Cardinal .....	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian.....	8.00 to 8.50 ex gdn., sales.
Milke Lump... ..	5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small... ..	5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump ... ..	4.00 to 5.50 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Lump... ..	6.00 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Small... ..	4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—20 bales No. 6 at \$66, 740 bales No. 10 at \$10.50 to \$78.50, 210 bales No. 12 at \$63.50 to \$79, 500 bales No. 16 at \$86 to \$90, 505 bales No. 20 at \$85 to \$83.50. Grey Shirtings.—3,750 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.90, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Flower and Vase at \$3.95, 1,400 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.92 1/2, 1,200 8 1/2 lbs. Red Peach at \$2.62 1/2. White Shirtings.—2,250 pieces Gold Joss B. at \$3.25, 1,000 pieces O. Mark at \$4.25, 750 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.55, 1,500 pieces No. 300 at \$3.52 1/2, 1,800 pieces No. 3 at \$3.20, 250 pieces X. 8 at \$4.15, 750 pieces A. 1 at \$4.55, 500 pieces S. Q. at \$4.32 1/2, 250 pieces S. T. at \$3.25, 300 pieces E. K. at \$5.72 1/2, 300 pieces D. K. at \$4.72 1/2, 300 pieces C. K. at \$1.45. T-Cloths.—1,125 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican S. Pleasant at \$1.85, 1,200 pieces 7 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.35, 180 pieces 8 lbs. Quai Sing at \$2.17 1/2, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican 4 Stag at \$2.22 1/2, 3,000 pieces 7 lbs. Red Stag at \$2.37 1/2, 1,800 pieces 8 lbs. V. V. at \$2.95, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Blue Dragon B. B. at \$2.32, 900 pieces 8 lbs. Crown at \$2.70, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Red Stag at \$2.75, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs.







Canton, and Macao Steamboat shares have changed hands at \$85½ and \$36 cash and \$36½ for 29th February. They are wanted at \$36. A few Douglas Steamship shares were sold at \$53. Docks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. were sold at Tls. 190. Marine Insurance.—Unions have been placed to Hongkong at \$200 and Yangtszes at \$121. Cantons have changed hands in Hongkong at \$192½. Straits are offering at \$25½, and North-Chinas at Tls. 225. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs have been placed from Hongkong at \$259½ and \$260, and are offering. Chinas have been purchased from Hongkong at irregular rates, \$87½, \$88½, and \$87. Shares changed hands locally at \$39, which is the closing rate. Wharves.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$48½. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares are wanted at Tls. 157½ cum dividend of Tls. 5 due to-morrow. Shanghai Cargo Boat shares have been placed at Tls. 200 and Tls. 202 cash, Tls. 201 for delivery on the 31st current, and Tls. 210 for 29th February. Co-operatives have been sold, for delivery on the 31st, at Tls. 185. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares have been placed at Tls. 35½ to Tls. 36. China Sugar Refining shares have been sold, for delivery on 31st March, at \$119. Lands.—Kowloon Land and Building shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$16½, and changed hands locally at \$17. Factories.—Ewo Cotton S. & W. shares changed hands at Tls. 40, and Internationals at Tls. 17½. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 100 cash and Tls. 110 for 31st March, Shanghai-Langkats at Tls. 230, Hall & Holtz shares at \$25 cash and \$25½ for 31st January, and shares in A. S. Watson & Co. at \$13. Debentures.—Shanghai Loan Investment 5½ per cent. Debentures are wanted at Tls. 105.

## Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—180 per cent. prem.  
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.  
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—none.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$28½.  
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$105.  
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 152 per sh.  
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42 per sh.  
China-Mitnal Steam Nav. Co.—Tls. 50 per sh.  
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75 per sh.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share.  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share.  
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.  
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 190 per share.  
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 187½ per share.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—146 per cent. premium.  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$74 per sh.  
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 225 p. sh.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$193½ per share.  
Yangtsze Inscr. Assocn., Ltd.—\$120 per share.  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$190 per share.  
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$25½ per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—262½ per sh.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$89 per share.  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 306 per share.  
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55 per share.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$49 per share.  
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 24 per share.  
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share.  
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.50 per share.  
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3 per sh.  
Baub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$4 p. sh.  
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 203 per sh.  
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 181 per sh.  
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 213 per share.  
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6.75 per share.  
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 p. sh.  
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36 per share.  
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$109½ per sh.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$59 per share.  
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$25 per share.  
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70 per share.  
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$69½ per share.  
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$17½.  
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$40 per share.  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 51 p. sh.  
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 25 per share.  
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 110 p. sh.  
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 235 per share.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founder's—Nominal.  
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 130 per share.  
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$13 per share.  
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—£1.  
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9 50.  
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40.  
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 47½.  
Laonkung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 47½.  
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.  
Lycum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 15.  
Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 275 (a).  
Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.  
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 105 (a).  
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 110 (a).

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 18th December.—Since last report there has been scarcely any demand for tonnage in any direction.

From Saigon to Hongkong the rate is advancing owing to a moderate demand for medium-sized steamers at 9 to 10 cents per picul. New season rice at Saigon is coming in slowly and not much demand for tonnage is expected before the end of January next.

From Bangkok to Hongkong the rate is nominally 15 cents inside and 10 cents outside.

From Japan coal ports to Hongkong the rate has fallen to \$1.25 per ton and Singapore \$1.50 per ton, at which there is scarcely any enquiry.

The British barque *Osaka*, 517 tons, proceeds to Nagasaki, British barque *Alma Mary*, 400 tons, and American ship *St. Paulus*, 1,736 tons, to Philippines to load for the United States, all under orders from owners.

There is one disengaged vessel in port, registering 700 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

*Marie Bay*—German barque, 536 tons, hence to Callao, £1,100 in full.

*Brook Castle*—British ship, 1,745 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

*Rhodan*—British steamer, 1,691 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

*Argyll*—British steamer, 1,886 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

*Jacob Christensen*—Norwegian steamer, 1,107 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 6 cents per picul.

*Jacob Dieckmann*—German steamer, 712 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 6 cents per picul.

*China*—German steamer, 1,093 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 7½ cents per picul.

*Holstein*—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 8½ cents per picul.

*Dentons*—German steamer, 1,257 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 7 cents per picul.

*Jacob Christensen*—Norwegian steamer, 1,107 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 9 cents per picul.

*Marie Jensen*—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$3,400 in full.

*Progress*—German steamer, 738 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$1,300 per month.

WEDNESDAY, 18th December.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2 1½  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2 1½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 2 1½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2 1½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2 2  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 2 2½  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2 68  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2 74  
ON GERMANY.—  
On demand ..... 2 17  
ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 52  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 53½  
ON BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 183½  
Bank, on demand ..... 184  
ON CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 183½  
Bank, on demand ..... 184  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, at sight ..... 72½  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73½  
ON YOKOHAMA.—  
On demand ..... par.  
ON MANILA.—  
On demand ..... 7½ pm.

## ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... par.

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..... —

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 48

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Malacca* (str.), *Moyune Clam* (str.), *Ceylon* (str.).  
For BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).  
For HAVRE.—*Pectan* (str.).  
For MARSEILLES.—*Saghalien* (str.), *Clam* (str.).  
For SAN FRANCISCO.—*City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.), *Coptic* (str.), *Brook Castle*.  
For VANCIVER.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).  
For VICTORIA.—*Hankow* (str.), *Altmore* (str.).  
For NEW YORK.—*Bengloe* (str.), *E. F. Whitney*, *Torrisdale*, *John R. Kelley*.  
For AUSTRALIA.—*Tsinan* (str.).  
For BALTIMORE.—*Amy Turner*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## HONGKONG.

December ARRIVALS.  
10. Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
11. Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.  
11. Taisang, British str., from Canton.  
11. Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.  
11. Whampoa, British str., from Canton.  
11. Chingping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.  
11. Inverlay, British str., from Moji.  
11. Kashing, British str., from Amoy.  
11. Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.  
11. Ardandearg, British str., from Singapore.  
11. Holstein, German str., from Saigon.  
11. Foochow, British str., from Canton.  
11. Redpole, British g.-bt., from Manila.  
11. Dante, Dutch str., from Singapore.  
12. Aden, British str., from London.  
12. Changsha, British str., from Sydney.  
12. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.  
12. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.  
12. Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.  
12. Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.  
12. Achilles, British str., from Liverpool.  
12. Wing Hong, British str., from Swatow.  
13. Loksang, British str., from Canton.  
13. Fuk Po, Chinese g.-bt., from Canton.  
13. Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.  
13. Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from Kehlnotzu.  
13. Telamon, British str., from Shanghai.  
13. Vindobona, Austrian str., from Trieste.  
13. Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.  
13. Centurion, British flagship, from Singapore.  
13. Haoui, French str., from Haiphong.  
13. Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.  
13. Glamorganshire, Brit. str., from Singapore.  
13. Petrarch, German str., from Saigon.  
14. Haitan, British str., from Swatow.  
14. Sishan, British str., from Singapore.  
14. Kungping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
14. Gerda, German str., from Hamburg.  
14. Plover, British g.-bt., from Canton.  
14. Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.  
14. Victoria, Swedish str., from Bangkok.  
14. Tigris, British str., from Java.  
14. Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.  
14. Kaisow, British str., from Liverpool.  
14. St. Francis, Amr. ship, from Barry Docks.  
14. John Baizley, Amr. bark, from N'chwang.  
15. Canton, British str., from Shanghai.  
16. Cheang Hock Kian, Brit. str., from Spore.  
15. Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.  
15. Shantung, British str., from Mororan.  
15. Strathdee, British str., from Canton.  
15. Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.  
16. Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., from Bombay.  
16. Machew, British str., from Bangkok.  
16. Kansu, British str., from Canton.  
16. Monmouthshire, British str., from Amoy.  
16. Jacob Christensen, Ger. str., from Saigon.  
16. Foeksang, British str., from Wuhu.  
16. Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.  
16. Altmore, British str., from Chinkiang.  
17. Choysang, British str., from Canton.  
17. Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.  
17. Inverlay, British str., from Canton.  
17. Strathallan, British str., from Canton.  
17. Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.  
17. Rohilla, British str., from Shanghai.  
17. Esang, British str., from Shanghai.  
17. Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.  
17. Afghan, British str., from Swatow.  
17. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
17. Kalgan, British str., from Wuhu.



- 17, Malacca, British str., from Amoy.  
 17, Trocas, British str., from Shanghai.  
 17, Formosa, British str., from Amoy.  
 18, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.  
 18, Hsinyu, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 18, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.  
 18, Adowa, British str., from Wuhu.  
 18, Erato, German str., from Kobe.  
 18, Glenesk, British str., from London.  
 18, Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.

## December — DEPARTURES.

- 11, Kansu, British str., for Canton.  
 11, Yarra, French str., for Europe.  
 11, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.  
 11, Strathallan, British str., for Canton.  
 11, Taicheong, German str., for Amoy.  
 11, Uranus, Spanish str., for Manila.  
 11, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.  
 12, Amigo, German str., for Bangkok.  
 12, Ardandearg, Brit. str., for Shanghai.  
 12, Benledi, British str., for Kobe.  
 12, Donar, German str., for Bangkok.  
 12, Euplectela, British str., for London.  
 12, Foochow, British str., for Singapore.  
 12, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.  
 12, Kashing, British str., for Singapore.  
 12, Kwongmo, British str., for Amoy.  
 12, Lyeemoon, Ger. str., for Shanghai.  
 12, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.  
 12, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.  
 12, Taichow, British str., for Yokohama.  
 12, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.  
 13, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.  
 13, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., for Tamsui.  
 13, Aden, British str., for Shanghai.  
 13, Dante, Dutch str., for Amoy.  
 13, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.  
 13, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.  
 13, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.  
 13, Ulysses, British str., for London.  
 13, Whampoa, British str., for Batavia.  
 14, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Swatow.  
 14, St. Louis, French str., for Honcho Bay.  
 14, Fuk Po, Chinese str., for Foochow.  
 14, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.  
 14, Choyang, British str., for Canton.  
 14, Cromarty, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 14, Wing Hong, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Benvenue, British str., for Kobe.  
 15, Chwushan, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Deuteros, German str., for Saigon.  
 15, Kungping, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 15, Telamon, British str., for London.  
 15, Tetartos, German str., for Singapore.  
 15, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.  
 15, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Alice Mary, British bark, for Foochow.  
 16, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.  
 16, Gerda, German str., for Yokohama.  
 16, Kaisow, British str., for Shanghai.  
 16, Kansu, British str., for Shanghai.  
 16, Kweiyang, British str., for Swatow.  
 16, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.  
 17, Chingping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Ask, Danish str., for Haiphong.  
 17, Kaiser-i-Hind, Br. str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., for K'notzu.  
 17, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 17, Argyll, British str., for Moji.  
 17, Cheang H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.  
 17, Changsha, British str., for Yokohama.  
 17, Choyang, British str., for Swatow.  
 17, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.  
 17, Glamorganshire, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 17, Monmouthshire, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 17, Peru, Amr. str., for San Francisco.  
 17, Porpoisa, British cr., for a cruise.  
 18, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.  
 18, Esang, British str., for Canton.  
 18, Altmere, British str., for Canton.  
 18, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.  
 18, Chiyeu, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 18, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.  
 18, Kalgan, British str., for Canton.  
 18, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.  
 18, Oaka, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 18, Strathallan, British str., for Haiphong.  
 18, Trocas, British str., for London.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per Peru, str., from San Francisco, &c.—  
 Rev. and Mrs. E. McBurney, Rev. and Mrs.  
 A. J. Robb, Misses E. Bohm, and S. Hayashida.  
 Messrs. E. Chodgho, P. Joss, G. A. Malone,

A. Mallalli and J. Fukuya, Mrs. M. Mijoguchi,  
 Mrs. T. Yamaguchi and Mrs. Furukana.

Per Ulysses, str., from Shanghai.—Mr.  
 Proctor and Capt. Binns.

Per Haitan, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. and  
 Mrs. Allen, Messrs. G. Harman and Gompartz,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Tow Hung Su.

Per Yarra, str., from Shanghai for Hong-  
 kong.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Videau and infant,  
 Mrs. and Miss D. Benjamin, Mrs. A. Heaton,  
 Mrs. R. Glumatiens, Mrs. Barte, Miss Jessie  
 Smith, Messrs. G. Le Roux, Tchang, W. A.  
 Decker, J. Bertrand, Anderson, and J. D.  
 Stephens. From Yokohama.—Messrs. Levy and  
 Gony. From Kobe.—Mrs. Yamamoto. From  
 Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Deiffenberg, Messrs.  
 Kuwasaki, and Yashimaru.

Per Sydney, str., for Hongkong from Mar-  
 seilles.—Messrs. W. Mayson and R. P. Richot.  
 From Colombo.—Mrs. Roth, daughter and  
 infant. From Singapore.—Messrs. L. Haesloop,  
 W. Henderson, Chan Chin-fye, Choo Pock Chun,  
 Neo Bee, Neo Long, Choo Peck, Teng Siak,  
 Yon Hong Yon, Eng Quang, Sokurai, Yit Lye,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Quiak Ah Seong, Sergeant Mc-  
 Intosh. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs.  
 Valdemar Nielsen, Louis Rey, and Kuret. From  
 Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadenfeldt, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Wong. For Nagasaki from Marseilles.—Mr.  
 Marcel Pitault. From Batavia.—Mrs. Taki. For  
 Yokohama from Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt.  
 Tischbein and 2 children, Messrs. E. Robert,  
 Simon, Saratur, Honda, Nosaira, and Araki.  
 From Singapore.—Messrs. B. T. Rebel and E.  
 W. Stevens.

Per Thales, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Mrs.  
 Anderson and Mr. Burton.

Per Aden, str., from Antwerp, &c.—Mr. and  
 Mrs. Brand and 4 children.

Per Formosa, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Messrs.  
 Egelhart, Naum, and Koehle.

Per Chungsha, str., from Sydney.—Lord  
 Shaftesbury, Lady Maud Warrender, Messrs.  
 J. C. Jones, E. Schiff, G. Town, Heskett, Mrs.  
 Denning and 3 children, Miss Connes.

Per Achilles, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Messrs.  
 Connelley, Purpoint, and McMichael.

Per Esmeralda, str., from Manila.—Mr.  
 Barretto, Rev. Blasco.

Per Choyang, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs.  
 Predney, Perand, and Petersen.

Per Gerda, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Mr.  
 Petersen and family, and Mr. Staals, Rev. Leh-  
 mann and family, Misses Dora Boeddinghausen,  
 Ida Sachan and Berger, and 100 Chinese.

Per Cheung Hock Kian, str., from Singapore.  
 Mr. Warne.

Per Yamashiro Maru, str., from Kutchinotzu.  
 Miss Elsa.

Per Canton, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr.  
 Munzie, Surg.-Maj. James, Capt. Stewart, Lieut.  
 Thompson.

Per Machew, steamer, from Bangkok.—Mr.  
 Windsor.

Per Kaiser-i-Hind, str., for Hongkong from  
 London.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Messrs. Kemp,  
 Reid, Gribble, Looker, and R. A. Anderson.  
 From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Higgins and  
 2 children. From Brindisi.—Miss C. Walkin-  
 shaw. From Bombay.—Messrs. J. Newton, D.  
 Burgorjee, R. B. Garawala, Alladin Hoossein,  
 and Noor Mohamed Sonjee. From Colombo.  
 —Lieut. W. Langford and Bishop Medlycott.  
 For Shanghai from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo.  
 Miller, child and infant, Misses Seymour and  
 Dickinson, Messrs. Champion, Chilver, J. Mac-  
 donald, and Oreille. From Brindisi.—Bishop  
 Moule, Mrs. and Miss Moule, Messrs. J. N. Hays  
 and Wolff. From Singapore.—Mr. J. Moses.  
 For Yokohama from London.—Misses C. Jones  
 and Weston. From Brindisi.—Count Telfener  
 and Mr. A. Fasola. From Singapore.—Messrs.  
 J. P. Savage and A. M. Holman. For Hong-  
 kong from Singapore.—Mr. Kim Kong Seng.

Per Namoa, str., from Coast Ports.—Messrs.  
 A. Hill, H. W. Best, Jenamara, Mrs. Becking-  
 ham.

Per Rohilla, str., from Shanghai for Hong-  
 kong.—Lieut. E. A. Thomas, R.N., Messrs. F.  
 Harris, Ing Me Ku, F. E. Wilkinson, H. Bur-  
 ton, Max Hanschild, Jun., Thos. Weir, Kelly  
 Raeburn, Ping Sing, Misses C. J. Smith and  
 Sydney Turner. From Yokohama for Ismailia.  
 —Mr. J. M. Wilber and Dr. H. A. Tupper.

Per Ancona, str., from Japan.—Messrs. H. de  
 Stern, C. Cousens, Y. Watanabe, Lee Sung Kee,  
 F. K. Strenski, G. Wheatley, Lo Shu Sang,  
 Chow Yen Shing, S. Kataoka, F. Nagai, F.  
 Cheura, S. Handa, K. Honda, K. Famazaki, R.  
 H. Smart, Chen Pui Hang, Can Kor Sor, F. G.  
 Menzies, Mohideen, Man Chong, Wo, Wing  
 Chong, Mr. and Miss S. B. Salter, Mrs. Farmer,  
 Mrs. Chung Chah and child, Misses Warner and  
 C. A. Howard, Hon. H. N. Lockwood, Prof. E.  
 Warren Clark, Lieut. E. H. Rymer, R.N., Surg-  
 Capt. Grey, Rev. C. W. Masse, Mrs. Nogawa,  
 Mrs. S. Iwata.

Per Malacca, str., for London from Kobe.—  
 Mrs. and Miss Mola. For Hongkong.—Mr.  
 Napier. From Shanghai for Hongkong.—  
 Messrs. Jules Neher, P. E. Sarasen, W. P.  
 Mason, and Hart Buck. From Amoy.—Messrs.  
 Rees and Mahlstrom.

## DEPARTED.

Per Hailong, str., for Swatow.—Rev. G. H.  
 Bondfield. For Amoy.—Messrs. J. H. Lewis  
 and Decker. For Tamsui.—Mr. Fukin.

Per Victoria, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs.  
 Henri Bleten and D. Ahmed. For Kobe.—Mr.  
 E. Martin. For Victoria, B.C.—Mr. P. F.  
 Emerson. For Port Townsend.—Mrs. Li Good  
 Sen and Miss Ah Ho.

Per Uranus, str., for Manila.—Bishop Colomes.

Per Yarra, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.  
 —Messrs. Baclesse, Huret, and Ho Chun Chi.  
 For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Ngo, Messrs. A. K. Rhoden, W. Potter, R.  
 Buchl, and A. Ruchel. For Batavia.—Mr. P.  
 A. Atkin, Mr. and Mrs. Lay and 3 children.  
 For Colombo.—Mrs. K. C. Liddle and Mrs. C. F.  
 Taylor. For Calcutta.—Miss Taylor. For Mar-  
 seilles.—Messrs. P. Cavanilles and Emile  
 Ollivier.

Per Zafiro, str., for Manila.—Messrs. Alfred  
 Preis, L. G. McNair, and J. Payomo.

Per Sydney, from Hongkong for Shanghai.  
 —Messrs. J. Thurnburn, Charles Rambach, Du-  
 rand, F. Kashiwakuma, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pereira  
 and child. For Kobe.—Mr. Attilio Marangoni.  
 For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs. Valde-  
 mar Nielsen, Kuret (Spanish Vice-Consul), and  
 Louis Rey. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs.  
 Hadenfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Wong. For Nagasaki  
 from Marseilles.—Mr. Marcel Pitault. From  
 Batavia.—Mrs. Taki. For Yokohama from Mar-  
 seilles.—Mr. E. Robert, Lieut. Simon, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Robt. Tischbein and 2 children, Messrs.  
 Saratur, Honda, Nosaira, and Araki. From  
 Singapore.—Messrs. B. T. Rebel and E. W.  
 Stevens.

Per Ulysses, str., from Shanghai for London.  
 —Mr. Proctor and Capt. Binns. From Hong-  
 kong for Singapore.—Mr. P. Adams. For  
 London.—Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts, Mr. and Mrs.  
 G. T. Tilston.

Per Aden, str., for Shanghai from London.—  
 Mr. Brand, Mrs. Brand and 4 children. For  
 Yokohama from Hongkong.—Rev. and Mrs. G.  
 W. Morrison and 2 children.

Per Lightning, str., for Singapore.—Mr. R.  
 Gutierrez, Mrs. Chan Mooy, Mrs. Lee Fook, Mrs.  
 Wo Kwai Mooy, Mrs. Hu Poo, and Mr. P. Joss.  
 For Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Chan Ip Tong, Mrs.  
 Chan Ching, Mrs. Lee Kum, Mr. and Mrs. Luk  
 Ting Hing, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Leung. For  
 Calcutta.—Messrs. R. W. Mansfield, Peggott,  
 and Russell.

Per Vindobona, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and  
 Mrs. T. V. Petersen.

Per Thales, str., for Taiwanfoo, &c.—Mr. and  
 Mrs. Mannich.

Per Kaiser-i-Hind, str., for Shanghai from  
 Hongkong.—Mrs. Lindsay, Messrs. E. Wilton  
 Schiff, Wilhelm Staats, John A. Möller, Wm.  
 H. Holland, A. B. Perrari, and A. Danenberg.

Per Peru, str., for Kobe.—Mr. Towne. For  
 Yokohama.—Mrs. Howard, Mr. W. R. Hender-  
 son. For San Francisco.—Rev. R. R. William  
 and family, Mrs. G. M. Haller, Miss F. Chaffey,  
 Mr. H. A. Young, Mrs. M. Geras, Mrs. E. M.  
 Woodward, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mrs. M. L. Low,  
 Messrs. G. A. Malone, Otto Perr, J. W. M.  
 Nicholas, and E. Klages.